apes.

pe, exactly like cut, wool Melba cloth, rich- rdon lace and jet rib- g—a good le price $4.98

rdion Pleated Top d with braid, made wool cloths, in black worth $2.48

50 Ladies' Capes in nd attractive styles, lors, full sweep and that are worth from $1.98

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Tan Balbriggan Hose, ribbed top and full price 12c

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s Duck Suit, Exactly like cut), eavy washable duck, with n vest to match, choice pat- e colorings, latest cut, new- rfect in fit and everywhere at quick for them. $2.98

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Suits. CK SUITS, made from ex- ty washable duck suiting, erns and colorings, also London vest to match, new redo and New- equal to any O. Sale price lar style at $1.98 & $2.98.

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boo Fish Rod, Maple utt Tie Guides, 35c

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oods, designs, n. wide, ERY d $2.50 ADE extra size e have al- d splendid er pair 7c 75c $1.50 7c $2.50

s. gs just received, four following reductions: r, fine warps and e price tless Matting; rsible Mattings; highest grade, gular price 35c panese Matting, e 45c per yard. 10c 12½c 15c 20c 25c

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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TOO SLOW FOR SWING

He Will Not Return to the Presbyterian Church.

NEW TRUTH IS GAINING.

Followers of Calvin Must See the Light, He Says.

ARE FAR BEHIND THE TIMES

Development Will Come as It Has in Other Lines.

OLD DOGMAS MUST BE SET ASIDE.

Prof. David Swing is not going to rejoin the Presbyterian Church—at least not right away. He believes the Presbyterian Church is advancing toward the "new truth," but at an extremely slow pace.

After maintaining silence for twenty years he in his sermon yesterday morning expressed his opinion of the doctrine and personnel of the modern Presbyterian Church. He availed himself freely of irony and sarcasm and occasionally used a mild form of invective in comparing the present leaders of the church to "oxen." His entire discourse was keen and stinging, though through it all ran a vein of commiserating pity. Prof. Swing's remarks were in the nature of an answer to the article concerning his suggested reëstablishment in the Presbyterian Church printed in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE of a week ago. Presbyterian clergymen of Chicago threw down the gauntlet and with tantalizing allegations of Prof. Swing's continued "heresy" dared him publicly to announce his present "confession of faith." Prof. Swing accepted the challenge. The title of his address was "Our Young Presbyterians." He took his text from Rev. i., 15: "And the voice of him was like the voice of many waters." He said:

"The readers of the Bible find in places far apart that beautiful phrase, 'the voice of many waters.' The early men and women of our race loved nature not as ardently as we all love it, but yet deeply enough to make it a source of happiness. Happiness is an indefinite term. It is like gold in this, that if one has only a million or two of dollars, then a half million will be a comfort to the heart. Thus the ancients were happy often in the presence of nature, but we do not know exactly how much delight they found in the scenes and sounds of the external world, but the most cultivated possessed quite a fortune of this kind. Each red sunset, each bright day, each morning bird-song, each opening spring brought a pleasure, but perhaps not as much joy as now comes to humanity from the same external objects.

Beauty in Growth of Mind.

"The growth of the human mind is the growth of all beauty, for the universe having come from an infinite God will always unfold as man shall unfold and will never fail to give new joy to each new age. It will be as infinite as the mind itself. We can all sympathize with the ancients when they listened with awe and delight to the sound of 'many waters.' Each great wave or breaker was a separate force, an individual voice, and when all these tones met afar they composed to the dreamer on the coast only one deep and solemn sound. When a few raindrops fall through a tree there is not much poetry in the event, but when a vast shower is falling upon a thousand acres of dense woods the war of the rain is something grand to be heard. St. John knew all of this greatness when he spoke of that strange person whose voice was like the sound of many waters. It was not a harsh voice, not a shrill one, but only a deep solemn tone to which the soul could listen long with a profound happiness.

"This figure may illustrate for us the fact that we must wait patiently for the good ideas and sentiments of our race to grow into a vast volume. It is of little value that some truth has come to a man of unusual genius. It must become a multitudinous truth. The individual voices must become so numerous as to make at least a great tone like that of guns or thunder.

"Much disappointment was expressed recently that the General Assembly of the Presbyterians had voted against and had voted down some men who seemed coming with a mind full of new truth. However true the new ideas may be they must wait long that they may acquire volume. After quality has come it must wait for quantity. It must not expect a few drops of water to make the pine woods roar. We must wait for the drops to be counted by billions; we must wait for a cloud to be condensed over thousands of acres of forest before we can expect to hear the roar of passing rain. Then at last we can hear it. It sounds like many trains moving slowly over some far off gigantic bridge.

Takes Time to Develop Truth.

"The youth of an idea is often very long. The babyhood of a truth is sometimes drawn out for 100 years. All depends upon the climate and natural health of the child. When Prof. Robertson Smith, twenty years ago, began to inculcate the doctrine that the Old Testament contained a human admixture his thought was so feeble that it could hardly cry. It looked as though the little creature were only an ephemeral insect. He must have watched over it with extreme solicitude. As soon as the new born creature became visible the Scotch church scowled at the dwarf and voted it out of their assemblage. Thus, however good and true a thought, it must pass through babyhood and be looked down upon with general contempt.

"The views of Robertson Smith have spread more rapidly than the Baconian philosophy spread in the nineteenth century. The new definitions of inspiration have spread more rapidly than the potato spread when it was first loved as an article of food. Theology, like the potato and the tomato, must fight against all the old articles of creed and the table. Those who taste these things for the first time must be pardoned should they say: 'We do not like them. Why should we like these new dishes? The viands of King Arthur were good enough for us.' Our elderly people traveling in Europe are constantly annoyed because they do not find on the table such dishes as they had at home. For a time it seems as though they would starve. When their heart goes back to what was daily set before them in Illinois and Ohio they wonder that Europe ever reached any happiness or prosperity. How could the body be supported in Germany or France by such curious food?

"The Presbyterian Church has all these local attachments and cannot in a single day disengage itself from the feast of King Arthur and be happy at such a banquet as the Robertson Smiths might spread. For 200 years that autocratic body gathered at a 'Round Table,' on which were: 'Hogsheads of honey, kilderkins of mustard, mutton and fatted beeves, and bacon, swine, herons and bitterns, peacock, swan, and bustard, and therewithal mingled the good old Gascon wine.' It is a heavy tax upon their full-grown habits to ask them to drink and be merry over the newfangled dishes compounded and cooked by our age. But in the long meanwhile the young people will taste and taste; and one by one they will say over the new viands: They are good for the body and delicious to the presiding sense.

Presbyterians Moving Forward.

"The men who are occupying Presbyterian pulpits and who are holding the newer interpretations of old terms may well feel that their great body of preachers is moving with quick steps when one thinks of the usual gait of new ideas. No body of thinkers ever moved forward more rapidly than the Presbyterian church has moved in the last thirty years. It has left behind a wonderful amount of false teaching. If that church now taught its old dogma of eternal pain for all save the few elect, or if it taught that negro bondage was divine, those dissenting ought to be impatient because such teachings are not only false, but they are immoral and should not be suffered to poison the world's air. The new views, however, about the Bible and as to the nature of inspiration are not interwoven with the idea of perdition for infants and bondage for the negro. The orthodox idea of creation and of Noah's ark is perhaps false, but it is not disgraceful. To overthrow that old idea the preachers need not run. The new thought may advance leisurely. There is no harm in the idea that it once rained forty days and forty nights and that the mountains were covered by the great rise of streams. Men who wish to overthrow this piece of history may perform their task any time in this century or the next. Creation and the 'flood' can afford to wait, but when the old dogma stands allied to right or wong, when it braces up slavery or intemperance or cruelty or injury to womankind or childlike, all patience with the doctrine becomes a piece of cowardice. The overthow of the idea should be swift.

Just a Touch of Sarcasm.

"It is singular how impatient man is with his neighbor's philosophy and how very tolerant he is toward all belief that is dressed up in a foreign costume. If a Presbyterian comes along singing the story of Adam and Eve and of Noah and the dove and Daniel and his lions, many persons in our community grow indignant and would exhaust upon their Calvinistic heads the stores of common abuse; but if a great, gaudy man from India or Arabia comes to tell us how we were all toads once and may after this life become an elephant or a fish, we pay a dollar to hear the man speak and then after the lecture we want him to live with us for a week. [Laughter.] If the Presbyterians come along with the Old Testament we want to have them put in jail, but if Edwin Arnold comes along with his 'Light of Asia' we call him a poet and love his sweet little tales as though they were a part of history. The 'Light of Moses' has as much right to a hearing as the 'Light of Asia,' and 'Orthodoxy,' like 'Hindooism' ought to pass along in peace all over our continent. The men who hold these many forms of thought are all one as our neighbors and friends. Their morality and goodness are made all one by the age.

"While the men of the new and better truth are doing in patience their daily tasks of thought and kindness their ideas are slowly changing from a few drops to a rattling shower. Truths do not die. Each year the tree of knowledge throws out a new branch. The doom of mortality rests upon error. Error cannot live, for God is truth. If a young Presbyterian or a young politician or a young electrician, or a young Methodist, or a young musician has some new truth, he must extract his first happiness from holding fast to it himself. His second happiness must come from seeing others hold on to it. It was a great joy to Archimedes when he alone knew a certain truth. He sprang out of his bath with joy saying: 'I have found it.' Thus each heart should at first be happy in its own truth and then wait for the little plant to grow. There should be no surrender to the outside multitude. The opposing multitude will grow smaller as the days pass. The multitude that holds an error will all at last melt away like the snow.

Must Abandon Old Forms.

"The impatient soul will always make a false climate of our race. Only the most painstaking heart can keep in mind all the facts of the world. He who drives a yoke of oxen must give up all hope of traveling a mile a minute. If he is impatient he must part company with those slow animals. But how faithful they are! How heavy, how gentle, how obedient, but O how slow! [Laughter.] Our moral world is dragged by oxen. It has no railway speed. The railway carries men's bodies rapidly, but it never interferes with the old, slow speed of the intellect. The clergymen who went to the last General Assembly traveled by the rapid car. They may have received messages by electricity, but the car and electricity did not impart any swiftness to their intellects. The intellect of the church always travels in the oxen's cart. We need not find fault with that mode of travel. What better intellect you and I possess came in that kind of vehicle. The men of India who came hither to tell us that our souls migrate at last into some other animal came by steam over sea and continent. They ordered dinner by telegraph. They called a carriage by telegraph, but their creeds and attachments did not make any such quick movements. The inventions are all for the body and for physical property, and not for the soul. Even the Congress at Washington assembled by steam, but when the science of the nineteenth century had gotten them together it could do no more for them. [Laughter.] When a Congressman rides in a car a mile a minute he will at the end of his journey have no more intellect than he had when he started. [Laughter.] The theologians of Princeton travel in steam cars.

"The educated, broad, deep thinking young men of the orthodox ministry must not expect the great massive church to move around like a feather in a breeze. The new truths must slowly rise and the old doctrines must slowly fall. The broad men ought to be not only satisfied but delighted with the mental and moral progress of the church in the last twenty-five years. Into that old sanctuary which once hated, scolded, hanged, burned, exiled, tortured, and damned, a love of man has come step by step. The church has almost discarded Christ as an avenger. It is now to love him as a Savior. No twenty-five years, not excepting that group of days around Jesus himself in Judea, have brought to our world such an addition to human rights. One may, indeed, be sorry to see the orthodox bodies condemning here and there an individual, but these condemnations are mild in their quality, and are thus fading away, and with the fading quality the quantity will soon decline.

As to "Breadth" and "New Truth."

"In our day whoever speaks of 'breadth' and 'new truth,' as related to the church, ought to define his terms. The 'breadth' that must be patient is not that wide humanity that loves and helps all the race and that rejoices in all that high morality that makes a noble self and a noble society. An atheist may posses this breadth and may thus possess a jewel for mind and heart. The Christian 'breadth' is a quality of mind which is tolling inside of the terms 'Jesus' and 'God.' It is such a widening of thought as asks man only to imitate the man of Nazareth and be a worshiper of God. The liberalists who convened in this city recently did not make religion an essential part of their

[Continued on second page.]

HUNGER IN ITS WAKE.

TRACK OF THE PULLMAN STRIKE MARKED BY WANT.

Malaria Stalks Abroad with Destitution and Does Much to Increase the Gloomy Situation in the Car-Manufacturing Town—Relief Committee Is Busy Providing for the Pressing Necessities of a Rapidly-Increasing Number—Some of the Pitiable Scenes in the Tenements.

Squalor and sickness reign in the tenements of Pullman, and but for the exertions of the Relief committee there would have been many a case of starvation among the strikers to report before this.

At first it was the foreign element, which constitutes the majority of the population of the tenements, that demanded the attention of the Relief committee, but every day saw the list of needy families grow, until today it has reached a total in round numbers of 1,000 families. Besides these the committee helps nearly 100 single men. This list includes a great many of the better class of Pullman citizens who live in the nice houses the traveler sees from the car windows. These people have been accustomed to earning comfortable livings, have neat homes, and have been able up to a year ago to wear good clothes. But one reduction after another had been made in their wages until they could no longer keep expenditures within their incomes and the savings accounts had to be drawn on to pay the rents and water and gas bills. Ten days after the strike their pantries began to get empty. They would not report their need to the Relief committee; they did not want it known that they were reduced to the necessity of eating the bread of charity. But some observing neighbor would quietly give their names to a committee man. That day or the next an investigator would call at the house and a few hours later the head of the family would receive a quiet intimation that he could receive a supply of provisions without any disagreeable publicity by making the proper application.

Malaria in League with Poverty.

Hunger is not the only foe the committee has to battle with. Malaria is an ever present menace to the people of Pullman and living on scanty food leaves the men, women, and children in condition to fall easy victims to disease. So at the same time the Relief committee was organized a subcommittee to look after the sick was appointed. Miss Volber Lind, who had had some experience in the work, was made Chairman of this subcommittee. She immediately entered systematically upon her work, and has found enough to keep her busy from 8 in the morning to 6 at night ever since. A Kensington liveryman furnishes her a horse and buggy so that she may be able to cover as large a territory as possible. The patients are not confined to Pullman; some are found among the Pullman employés, who are scattered over Kensington and Roseland. Dr. W. H. Moore and Dr. I. Faustrom, a young Swedish woman, volunteered their professional services, and Secord & Hopkins in Kensington and Fred Wienand in Pullman fill the prescriptions sent in by the Sick committee at cost.

Relief headquarters are opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and from that hour until well along in the afternoon a line of men, women, and children file in at the open door, some with baskets, some too poor to afford a basket with only their hands to carry away the supplies received. A counter extends along the west side and across the south end of a room some forty feet in length. If the applicant is making his first visit to the relief headquarters he hands his union card and a slip from one of the Investigating committee to a man seated behind the counter near the door. A slip is filled out with his name and address and the articles required are handed to the applicant. He passes farther along the counter to a group of clerks, who take his slip, pass it to a young woman at a desk, who, if the slip calls for meat, writes an order on Secord & Hopkins for the small quantity allowed to a family. The applicant is handed a twenty-five-pound sack of flour, a pound of sugar, a pound of tea or coffee, and a bar of soap. As he passes out another clerk at the door takes up his slip and cancels it. Care is used to see that no one gets provisions who is not in urgent need. Two separate records are kept of the applicants, and the quantities of goods issued, in addition to the slips and the stubs of orders on Secord & Hopkins so the committee may be able to give an account for every cent received. The carload of flour given by Siegel, Cooper & Co. some days ago was delivered at headquarters yesterday., Charles Ritchel of the McEvoy Brewing company sent $50 cash Saturday; Secretary Kelliher of the American Railway Union turned over $69 he had collected; Mrs. Langworthy, No. 425 Sixty-first street, sent a quantity of clothing; the American Railway Union at South Chicago sent $50 cash and a large wagon load of provisions and clothes and promised another load for today.

Destitution on the Increase.

"We have nearly 1,000 families on the list now," said F. E. Pollans, the Chairman of the Relief committee, "that have nothing in the world except what they get here. It will not be many days until every family in Pullman that depended on the shops for a living will have to be supported by the Relief committee. I do not know how we are going to do it. We have never had much ahead, but we have continued to take care of all who have applied so far. One gratifying thing about the situation is the way the strikers help one another. When one family has two loaves of bread and their neighbors none the first family will divide with the other. The men who had money enough to get away have gone out to look for work. Many were unsuccessful and came back broke, but 200 of them have found work. Every one of these sends the Relief committee half his salary, the other half going to support his family."

As has been said the better classes are too sensitive to reveal their actual condition. Their pride is respected by the committee and aid is given as unostentatiously as possible. One of the young women of the Relief committee who knows nearly every man, woman, and child in Pullman consented to act as guide for a reporter for THE TRIBUNE on condition that he should use no names or addresses without permission. The first place visited was on one of the nicest streets in Pullman. The house presented an attractive appearance. It looked to be the home of people in good circumstances. The young woman who acted as guide went up the steps and rang the bell, leaving the reporter standing in the street. A neat looking woman answered the bell and the guide disappeared. In a few moments the door opened and the reporter was invited in. The house was neatly furnished and scrupulously clean. Everything indicated that the occupants were people of taste. The family consisted of husband, wife, and daughter aged 10. Their clothes were far from new, but clean and neat. "I have lived in Pullman twelve years," said the husband, "and have been able to earn a comfortable living for my family at my trade of car builder up to a year ago. Then one reduction followed another until wages were reduced to a starvation figure. Not only this, but in common with others was obliged to lose a great deal of time. I was off three months at one stretch. I pay $17.71 for this house, which has five rooms, and the best I could do I would have only $3, $4, $5, and sometimes as much as $6 left for my two weeks' work after paying the rent. Then my little girl was taken sick with malarial fever and lay in bed six weeks. Malarial fever is common here in Pullman. We do not dare to drink the water without boiling it. Yet for this miserable stuff we are taxed 71 cents a month, and we have no bathtub in the house. You cannot get a house with a bath-room for less than $27 a month. Why we pay 71 cents for water when the people in Kensington, a mile away, get water through the same mains for 25 cents a month I do not understand. Fortunately we had a little money saved up else we surely would have starved. My case is exceptional. My neighbors are none of them any better off than I, and many are much worse. And you must remember this is one of the best streets in Pullman, where the people are supposed to be well to do. My next door neighbor has the same rent to pay and got the same kind of wages and lost the same number of days' work and he has one more in the family than I. Four doors away is an old man with a wife and three children and a widowed sister and baby to support. The old man worked as laborer when there was work and one girl earning 90 cents a day helped to support the family. They, too, have had to use the scanty savings of more prosperous times to keep soul and body together."

Trials of a Woman Bread Winner.

The next place visited was on a cross street near the tenement house district. Here a middle-aged woman and her aged mother live. It required considerable effort on the part of the guide to assure them no harm would be done as no names were to be used. Finally the woman consented to tell her story. They are Americans and seemed to be what the guide said they were, "nice people." The mother is an invalid requiring constant care. The woman has worked in the shops for years, earning $1.65 a day. They got along nicely on this, but a year ago she was laid off for five months, then finally taken back at 80 cents a day, or less than half her former wages. Even at this rate work was not steady, and the two women were soon reduced to want. Both were clad in rags and looked half-starved and haggard. They still made an attempt to arrange the pitifully scant furnishings of their rooms so as to look attractive. The woman said she would gladly go out to do housework, but she could not leave her sick mother.

Next the guide led the way to No. 639 Pullman avenue. This is some distance north of the shops. As Pullman avenue fronts on the railroad tracks there is a nice lawn on one side of the tracks and the houses present an attractive appearance from the outside. Inside it is altogether different. The rooms are fearfully dirty. Their appearance fully bears out the statement that they had not been painted, calcimined, or repaired in any way for years. Yet $9.50 a month is collected for two of these rooms. George Schuster, a German, lives at No. 639 with his wife and seven children. For a year he has been able to earn $2 a day when he could get work, which was about half the time, so that his average earnings were $1 a day on which to pay rent and feed and clothe nine persons. He was sick for a time, and his wife has been under the care of the Sick committee recently. He has been trying to find work down-town, but has not been successful. "We have never had such a hard time to get along as since we came to Pullman," said Mrs. Schuster. "We have often had hardly enough to eat and the children need clothes so much."

In this part of Pullman the houses are divided into flats, two rooms on the ground floor and three extremely small rooms on the second floor. The only entrance to the second-story flats is through the alley and up an open staircase.

Three-quarters of a mile farther to the northeast is what is known as the "Foundry Block." The houses look dirty and uninviting. They are divided into four-room flats. The guide disappeared into one and soon obtained permission to enter. The occupant of this flat is a widow with four children. She is an American. Her speech, bearing, and appearance indicate that she was brought up in good circumstances. She has little furniture, but not a speck of dirt or dust was to be seen. The flat, which looked so uninviting from the outside, was cozy and cheerful inside in spite of its meager furnishings. As the oldest of her children is but 7 she could not leave them alone to go out to work, though she is willing to do anything. Her only income is derived from keeping two boarders who pay her $5 a week each for board and washing. She is obliged to pay $12.65 a month rent for the four little rooms. Both her boarders are molders. One of them has had just seven weeks' work in the last year, but he had a little money saved and he could pay his board for a time, but his money ran out and he had to borrow from a sister in the city so as to keep famine from entering the little flat; the other boarder was able to get three days' work a week at $2 a day.

German Family's Experience.

Returning toward the shops, James Osterling was visited at No. 528 Fulton street. He lives in one of the two-room flats, for which $9.50 a month is collected. He has two girls 15 and 9 years old. His wife has been sick for a year, so the oldest girl, who might earn a little something, has to stay at home all the time. Osterling has averaged two days' work a week for the year at $1.80 a day. This is one of the better class of German families. Often during the last year they have had nothing to eat but dry bread, and the invalid wife did not gain strength fast on such a diet. Yesterday there was nothing in the house but some flour furnished by the relief committee. There was not even any yeast with which to bake the bread until the guide furnished the money to buy it. Osterling tried to find work at Jackson Park but failed. The foregoing are examples selected from the better class of Pullman workmen—people who are thrifty, work whenever they can get work, and are not saloon patrons. Subsequent investigation showed the cases were not exceptional, but gave a fair idea of the average condition of the families in the town.

Along the west side of Fulton street are long rows of flats which are one degree better than the tenement blocks across the street. These flats are cheaply constructed, thickly populated, and are the worse for wear. Here are two examples to give an idea of the whole. The second flat at No. 244 is occupied by an upholsterer, his wife, and four children. Two of the children and the wife are sick. There are five small rooms for which the rent is $14.60. The man earned $2 a day, but was off six weeks at a time. He continued to keep the rent paid up to the time of the strike by skimping on food and doing without new clothes. In the flat across the hall at No. 242 lives a laborer in the iron machine shop, his wife, and four children. One boy has been sick five years. The man earned $1.60 a day when he could get work. The wife supports the family by taking in washing at 65 cents a day, but she cannot get enough to do. She is getting old, and complains that she cannot work like she used to. They have had no help from the Relief committee yet, though the family is desperately poor.

At No. 236 Fulton Peter Grek and wife try to get along by keeping boarders, but as their boarders have nothing they couldn't do it if it were not for the Relief committee. He pays $16.71 for five little rooms. When he worked he earned $1.50 a night for twelve hours' work, but that was not steady.

Down in the tenement-house district on

[Continued on second page.]

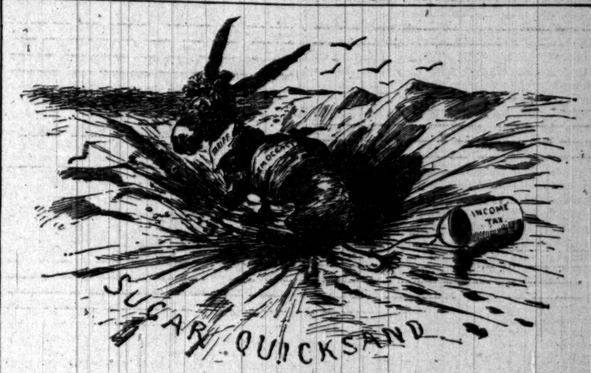
CLAD IN A RAINCOAT.

A. S. TRUDE'S TRIP FROM THE WILDS OF WISCONSIN TO HIS HOME.

Burning of the Tent While the Fishing Party Is Swimming Leaves Them Without Clothing—As the Country Contains No Available Adequate Supply the Counselor-at-Law Journeys in the Seclusion of State-Room and Closed Carriage—Story of the Disaster.

A. S. Trude arrived in Chicago Saturday on the 10:20 a. m. train from Wisconsin. Mr. Trude was attired in an old straw hat, a raincoat, and a pair of boots. This was his visible attire after a fishing trip lasting two days. Without heeding the enthusiastic greeting accorded him by six newsboys and a policeman Mr. Trude rushed into a closed carriage which was waiting and was driven away. The carriage was there owing to the receipt at Mr. Trude's house of the following telegram:

Send closed carriage to meet 10:20 train. Leave house-door open and be sure to chain up the dog.



THE DEMOCRATIC DONKEY IN A SWEET MESS.
—*New York Herald.*

The telegram caused a good deal of comment and wonder, but it was obeyed to the letter. The carriage was sent, the dog was chained, and the door was left open. An hour later a figure bundled out of the carriage and rushed through the front door direct to Mr. Trude's room and staid there quite a long time. When it reappeared, dressed in a business suit, it was recognized as A. S. Trude. Seeing the unexpressed query on every face Mr. Trude said gruffly:

"Clothes burned up," and went down-town. There he bought three suits of clothes and the accompaniments, which he sent to Algelia, Wis.

Wednesday Mr. Trude and his father started for Algelia for a month's hunting and fishing. They took two men, a tent, lots of ammunition, and the usual fittings. Also Mr. Trude had a trunk full of clothes. Algelia, it should be explained, is 400 miles from Chicago and ten miles from anywhere else. There are no houses in Algelia, neither is there a drink nor a change of raiment. There is, however, good fishing and an excellent swimming pool. It was the swimming pool which caused the trouble. Fishing was poor and Mr. Trude decided to go in swimming. Leaving one man to mind the camp, the others left their clothes in the tent and dived in. The camp-tender thought it was a good time to wash up the dishes and went to the water-side to do it. There came along a gust of wind that laid the tent on top of the camp fire, but the dishwasher never looked around. Suddenly a yell from the men in the water roused him and he rushed to save the tent and its contents just as the cartridge boxes took fire. As the shells were loaded with duck-shot the neighborhood of the fire was not the most pleasant in the world. Mr. Trude and his unclad companions waltzed wildly around trying to pick things out, but they got hardly anything.

After the last cartridge had popped and buckets of water had put out the rest of the fire there was an inventory. This was the way it stacked up:

One straw hat.
One bucket.
Three knives.
Two dishes.
One tin dipper.
One hatchet.
Two yards of badly singed tent cloth.

Mr. Trude carefully spread out the fragment of tent cloth and held a council of war to see if it was available for a garment. After practical experiment a contrary verdict was returned. There is not much protection in a bucket, and the crockery was not available. Clearly something had to be done. A section hand who passed was induced by extravagant promise to part with a rubber coat and a pair of boots. The coat was long, so were the boots, and he had a hat, so Mr. Trude looked presentable. But there were others. More promises got the section man to go foraging, and four hours later he returned with the worst looking collection of clothes ever put together. Four-year-old overalls and ancient flannel shirts was the best the section-hand could do, but no boy was ever better pleased with his first new trousers than were those three men with their antique ones.

Only it wouldn't do to go to Chicago like that; that was certain. A. S. Trude could pass muster if there wasn't too much wind and it was settled that he should go and get outfits for the others. Enough of the supplies had escaped to keep the men and the weather was good. So Mr. Trude came to Chicago. He took the drawing-room of the sleeping car and he never left it until the train reached the city. He has grown stouter, but he says it's mosquito bites.

HARD FATE OF THE BOY CRIMINAL.

Jesse Pomeroy Has Meditated Twenty Years in Solitude—He Plans Escape.

BOSTON, Mass., June 3.—[Special.]—Jesse Pomeroy, the phenomenal boy criminal, whose fiendish deeds were startling in method and enormity, and who has been confined in a cell in the State prison for a score of years, shut out from the view even of his fellow-men, with the exception of his keeper, has been interviewed. Jesse Pomeroy's sentence of death was commuted to life imprisonment, on the consideration that he should not be allowed to work with other prisoners, or even see a human face other than that of his keeper and mother, she being allowed to see him only at long intervals. "Does any one visit you?" he was asked. "Only my mother," he responded. He then spoke of the things his mother brought him. Of her he spoke in the tendeest manner, saying that she had been very kind and visited him whenever she could. Every Christmas she sent him a box of things, and he looked forward to that day, he said, with a great deal of gratification. He reads much, has learned three languages, and is all the time plotting how to escape. Day after day, month after month, and year after year, he sits in his cell, thinks, and plans. Since 1875 he has had only to eat, drink, sleep, write, think, and try to escape. Some day, he says, he will succeed, but if he does get from the prison he must do so without an officer seeing him. He will have to run the gantlet of bullets, for the orders are that he shall be shot without mercy if he once gets into the yard.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair; warmer; west or northwest winds.

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DECLINED A BREVET RANK YEARS AGO.

Gen. Mason's Work in the Modoc War Which Has Just Been Recognized.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 3.—[Special.]—Gen. Edwin C. Mason, who a few days ago was brevetted Brigadier-General for meritorious service during the Modoc Indian war in 1873, is extremely modest. At the close of the civil war he was offered the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General, but declined it, saying he thought he had done nothing to earn the promotion. Gen. Mason's work as commander of a large portion of the troops engaged against Capt. Jack in the lava beds was of the bravest character. When the Modocs followed the shooting of Gen. Canby, the Rev. Dr. Thomas, and Commissioner Meacham by firing upon Lieuts. Sherwood and Boyle, who had gone out in response to a white flag raised by the Indians, the troops under Col. Mason advanced and rescued the lieutenants. Lieut. Sherwood was badly wounded. The Modocs tried to secure the attendance of Col. Mason at the council at which Gen. Canby was murdered, but he did not go. Perhaps the most conspicuous action of Col. Mason was when, after Capt. Jack had been driven out of his stronghold, Col. Mason and his command occupied it in the face of the most desperate and persevering attacks of the Modocs.

PLASTERS HIS FACE WITH THE BUTTER.

How Mrs. Helen Dye Revenges Herself on Groceryman Daniels.

Mrs. Helen Dye of No. 3850 Cottage Grove avenue is locked up at the Stanton Avenue Station on a charge of assault preferred by Groceryman M. Daniels of Thirty-ninth and Cottage Grove avenue. Saturday evening Mrs. Dye sent her little daughter to Daniels' store for two pounds of butter. Mrs. Dye claims the butter was not good and sent her daughter back with it. It is alleged that Daniels threw the little girl out of the store. When Mrs. Dye heard this, taking the two pounds of butter, she went to the store and plastered Mr. Daniels' face with it. Mrs. Dye was arrested yesterday morning on complaint of Daniels. Daniels was a candidate for Alderman on the Democratic ticket last spring.

M'GANN WILL STICK TO HIS RAILROAD.

The Congressman Comes Home to Operate His Twenty-second Street Line.

Congressman Lawrence E. McGann returned to the city last night. He says he will not be a candidate for reëlection to Congress from the Second Illinois District. The only reason he gives for this is that his business affairs require his immediate attention. This week he will take charge of the operating of the Twenty-second street electric line. Mr. McGann is President of the Chicago General railway company, which is to operate the road under a lease. The line will be completed Tuesday from the Chicago River to Lawndale.

TO PAY CHEROKEES $6,500,000 TODAY.

Division of the Government Cash to Begin at Tahlequah, I. T.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., June 3.—The Cherokees have received the first installment of one-sixth of their money and the big payment of more than $6,500,000 will begin Monday at Tahlequah. More than 24,000 Cherokees will share the money. Great crowds, traders, fakers, and sharks, are flocking to Tahlequah in the hope of getting some of the cash. It is estimated that the merchants have traded more than a million dollars in strip claims and it is now a question how closely they will collect.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

W. G. Lumsford shot and killed his coachman, Arnold Taylor, at Birmingham, Ala.

The *Daily Union* at Vandalia, Ill., has suspended publication owing to the depression in business.

Wilton M. Busnee, a young attorney, died at Baltimore in the city hospital from opium poisoning.

Harry Gill, colored, was taken from the jail at West Lancaster, S. C., by a mob and lynched yesterday.

C. H. J. Taylor, President of the Negro National Democratic League, has issued a call for a convention to be held in Indianapolis Aug. 2.

Contracts have been let for the building of the Baltimore and Cumberland from Cumberland, Md., on the West Virginia Central, to a point near Hagerstown, Md., on the Cumberland Valley branch of the Pennsylvania system.

LAST EDITION.

DO NOT SHOW FIGHT.

Riot Spirit Disappears from Indiana Strikers.

RUN BEFORE THE TROOPS

Backbone of the Miners' Trouble Said to Be Broken.

MAY BE ENDED THIS WEEK.

Coal Trains in Indiana Moving Without Interference.

MAY FIGHT AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

CANNELBURG, Ind., June 3.—[Special.]—The strike is practically off and the larger portion of the troops now here will be sent home. A gatling-gun squad and about 100 troops may remain. At 1 o'clock Adjutant-General Robbins held a conference with Vice-President Purcell of the District Board and I. N. Cassidy in which the men were told that troops would be withdrawn if the miners would promise that there should be no more interference with movement of trains. Purcell gave the required promise and today there has been a steady movement of coal trains. By tomorrow night every ton of coal heretofore tied up will be at or on its way to its destination. Scouting parties have been out all day under the direction of Lieut.-Col. H. B. Smith and Maj. Macauliff, but they have seen few miners. The State troops marched into Clark's Station this morning 500 strong with a Gatling gun to find that only about fifty miners had staid to face the music. The militia was drawn up in line along the edge of the woods and Sheriff Leming then read the warrant against the miners for riotous conspiracy and placed three of the leaders—Squire Summers, Dick Gate, and John Flynn—under arrest, taking them to Washington this afternoon, but releasing them under bonds of $1,000. As soon as the troops were in line the railroad men at once repaired the track and the loaded cars were taken on west. The thousand miners who were reported en route to Clark's station did not materialize, neither had they collected at any point along the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. The certainty that the officers intended to enforce the law seemed to quell the rebellious feeling among the men. The miners say as soon as the troops are withdrawn they will again stop all coal cars, but anticipating this two companies will be stationed at Clark's until all fear of trouble is past. Everything in this city is quiet today, and there is a general feeling of relief among all classes.

TROOPS MOVE BLOCKED COAL CARS.

Miners at Shelburn, Ind., Offer No Opposition to the Soldiers.

SULLIVAN, Ind., June 3.—[Special.]—The special train bearing the six companies of militia and Sheriff Mills left here this morning at 11 o'clock to move the seventeen cars loaded with coal sidetracked by the miners at Shelburn. The troops had arrived at an early hour this morning from the southern part of the State. The companies are from Jeffersonville, New Albany, Princeton, Evansville, Washington, and Vincennes, numbering 300 men. They stopped here and waited until the trainmen could get an engine to take the coal out of Shelburn; then as soon as the trainmen came they boarded their special train bound for the Shelburn district.

Sheriff Mills, in command, stopped the train south of the depot, got his soldiers all ready, then made a march and surrounded the train. They came in through the crowd of miners and citizens who were there, then surrounded the coal train. No demonstrations were made by the miners who were present. One woman with a pistol under her apron marched out ready for action with the militia, was caught and the pistol taken away by Sheriff Mills. She was willing to do what she was asked to do after she had lost the gun. This was the only incident and as soon as the trainmen could get the train in shape, which took them nearly an hour, the track was again cleared and the coal train started out with the coal. The miners had each car branded "scab coal." The miners made threats that this did not mean much to them and that the Evansville and Terre Haute should not ship coal unless they kept a standing army at Shelburn all the time, and claiming that no more coal should pass through there until this was settled.

As soon as the miners on guard heard of the militia at Sullivan they begun firing an anvil to let the outside miners know what was coming, but they did not get their expected help. Several hundred people gathered to see the battle between the miners and the militia. After the militia had finished their work they came back to Sullivan and went into camp at the fair grounds with only one man in the hospital. He accidentally dropped his revolver, which, striking

portion of the camp. Not a miner is working in the camp. One shift was put in on Moose, Elkton, Prince Albert, Gold Dollar, Ingham, Jack G., and a few other properties. The managers of the several mines were informed at noon that it would be impossible to run any of the properties tonight. The men are now confident that they will be attacked some time tomorrow and that the hour may be directly after midnight. All men not necessary to guard approaches to Bull Hill and forage for supplies have been massed about the fortification, and their number is slightly over 1,800. Today the strikers made their last forage for arms, ammunition, and supplies. Fearing a siege they have filled hundreds of beer kegs with water and stored them in the fort. The Towns of Victor, Anaconda, Mound City, and other places are in the possession of squads of armed strikers.

The plan of the strikers is to meet the deputies and make as strong a stand as possible, and if necessary to retreat to Bull Hill, where a desperate stand will be made. The deputies will be commanded in the field by W. J. Palmer. The miners today hailed with delight the words of Gov. Waite in response to Sheriff Bower's demand for troops, and they now look forward to a battle the end of which will be for them either victory or extermination. Open threats against Colorado Springs are made as a result of the treatment by Gov. Waite and John Calderwood.

It is expected Deputy United Marshals Wise and Brown will soon arrive in camp to serve summons on the officers of the union to appear in St. Louis in the Court of Appeals. They will offer no resistance, as they fear Federal authority.

H. N. Woods, President of the Woods Investment company, was taken in charge at 9 o'clock by a large body of miners and carried up to the fort on Bull Hill. His wife was present when he was taken, and is almost frantic. The men told her she need not worry, as they would release him in the morning. The cause of the kidnaping is not known.

STRIKE TO CULMINATE THIS WEEK.

President McBride Explains the Purpose of the Conference.

COLUMBUS, O., June 3.—[Special.]—The present week will witness probably the culmination of the miners' strike. There will either be a truce pending a general settlement or a more furious outbreak. President McBride is discouraged at the action of the miners in stopping coal trains and terrorizing the people, for all these acts are done against his wishes and in defiance of his expressed command. The riotous miners pay no attention to the orders of the national officers and President McBride says if the present course is persisted in the strike is lost. Gov. McKinley has sent no troops to Belmont County and will not do so unless further complications arise.

Mr. McBride was asked about a statement sent out from Pittsburg to the effect that the strike would be declared off Tuesday and that the meeting of the Executive Board was called for that purpose. Mr. McBride replied that the meeting next week was of the strike committee, composed of the district Presidents and the Executive Board, and was called for the purpose of conference upon the conduct of the fight. The meeting would have been held this week but for the Illinois conference. It certainly was not called for the purpose of declaring the strike off, as the miners are more confident than ever of ultimate victory.

Some of the Hocking Valley operators are indignant at the statement sent out from Chicago to the effect that they contemplated filling their mines with negro labor. They say they have never entertained any such idea. They are averse to any settlement not of a general nature and want to be rid of the ruinous competition of the last few years. They say such reports may incite their miners to desperate deeds.

MASSILLON, O., June 3.—[Special.]—The report that the Ohio operators will attempt to employ non-union labor in Hocking Valley is pronounced without foundation here. J. S. Morton, who is perhaps the leading Hocking Valley operator, and who is here today, says he is satisfied that a satisfactory arrangement will be effected with the miners of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana by Tuesday and work resumed in a week thereafter.

BUCKEYE, W. Va., June 3.—[Special.]—Coal has been hauled out as usual today from the Flat Top field, going both east and west. President Kimball of the Norfolk and Western has telegraphed Gov. McKinley demanding that the west-bound trains be protected in Ohio and stating that the company will not abandon its Western coal traffic. Arms have been distributed throughout the Norfolk and Western system and west-bound coal trains have been supplied with guards to protect life and property.

MORE TROUBLE FEARED IN MARYLAND.

Strikers Growing Restless Under the Prospect of Ultimate Failure.

CUMBERLAND, Md., June 3.—[Special.]—Trouble is threatened in the Cumberland region tonight. The young strikers are becoming restless and the old miners who were led into the trouble through sympathy are anxious to return to work. The continuance of work in the consolidation mines and the refusal of the operators to attend a conference in Cumberland has had a depressing effect on the strikers. An effort is being made to get together all the men of the Maryland, American, and George's Creek companies who are willing to go to work and start them tomorrow. This start will not be made unless each company succeeds in getting at least fifty men, as the lower end of the region the men are in worse shape to stand a strike than they are here. The loss of wages is falling heavily on the miners who have large families to support, and they are growing restless under the prospect of continued idleness and an ultimate surrender. Numbers of strikers are coming toward the Lonaconing mines late tonight, and it is said many of them are armed. One of the leaders said if a concentrated effort was made by the operators to start the mines he would not answer for the consequences.

FEAR TROUBLE AT WHEELING CREEK.

Ohio Miners in Camp and Have Stopped the Passage of Coal Trains.

BELLAIRE, O., June 3.—The representative has just arrived from the seat of the miners' troubles at Wheeling Creek. All the conditions are ripe there for a bloody encounter. Four hundred miners are in camp at that point, and will allow no trains hauling coal to pass over the line. The company is making preparations to execute its coal shipping contracts, and it is announced tonight that trains will be started as soon as it is light enough to run without danger from obstructions. The miners are thoroughly ugly, and will not listen to reason.

PANA STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK.

Large Force of Men to Go Into the Mines This Morning.

PANA, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—The strikers in Pana have lost hope of securing the help of the railroad men, and as a consequence a larger number will be at work in the morning than any previous morning since Gov. Altgeld sent the militia here. In conversation with the operators this evening it was learned that there will be in all about 800 miners at work. The Superintendent of the Pana Coal company posted notices Friday to the effect that after Monday morning the places of all who were not at work would be declared vacant and their services no longer wanted. The result of this was that over 100 have signified their intentions of going down again tomorrow. Operator Overholt of the Springside mine says fully two-thirds of his force will be at work tomorrow.

DO NOT FEAR A SOFT COAL FAMINE.

Lake Steamers Can All Burn Anthracite and Do Not Load at Chicago.

The scarcity of coal at this point for shipping purposes is not worrying the companies operating lines between here and the Eastern lake points, as it is seldom that one of the boats takes coal here. All steam vessels running between Chicago and the Eastern points receive what is intended for a full supply at the starting of Eastern point. Few of the lake boats would tie up if the supply of bituminous coal would become exhausted, as they can all burn anthracite. The big freight boats running between Chicago and Buffalo or Erie consume on an average of 150 tons of soft coal each trip, in from twelve to fourteen days.

Negro Miners to Go to Pennsylvania.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 3.—[Special.]—A consignment of 200 negro miners left here today for Johnsburg, Pa., to take the place of striking miners at that point. Several others will follow. Pennsylvania operators have agents in this district to contract with the negroes and it is said they have signed up as many as a thousand.

TRY TO CAPTURE FREIGHT TRAINS.

Industrial Band Nabbed by a Deputy Marshal in Ellis, Kans.

ELLIS, Kas., June 3.—The eastward progress of a band of commonwealers came to an unexpected end here this evening, and instead of going on to Kansas City they were hustled back to Denver under a guard of United States Deputy Marshals. Saturday morning seventy-five "wealers" under one Rolston came in from Denver over the Union Pacific road. Supt. Brinkerhoff after communicating with General Attorney Willams of Topeka decided that the men must not be hauled out of this station, and issued orders that all freight trains should be abandoned rather than carry them out. United States Marshal Neely, who had been notified, arrived in Ellis on a special train this morning with fifty deputies. A train was made up here this evening and the commonwealers allowed to board it so as to meet the Marshal's train at a siding six miles east of here. On reaching the Coxey train Marshal Neely took a few men, and going to where they were seated on top of the box cars commanded them to get down. Capt. Rolston asked if they were prisoners. Marshal Neely replied that they were United States prisoners, and the men at once complied. The rank and file were ordered to climb into two box cars, and they were started for Denver, where they will probably be released. Rolston and two Lieutenants were not allowed to go west, but were taken to Leavenworth tonight, and will be held for trial.

CARLYLE, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—The seceders of Kelly's army to the number of 200 arrived in this city at 9 o'clock this morning on a Baltimore and Ohio southwestern freight train, having captured it at East St. Louis. The train was side-tracked here, and the men were marched across the river by City Marshal Rinesmith and Sheriff Janker, and compelled to remain there. The army is divided into six companies, under command of Col. Speed. They were fed by the city authorities, and left at 6 o'clock over the State road. They expect to reach Shattuck, nine miles east of here, where another effort will probably be made to board a train.

HARWARD, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—This morning a contingent of Coxey's industrial army numbering seventy-five struck this city. Their presence in turn greatly alarmed the people, and after a great effort they were induced to leave, but twenty miles south of this city they were met by a detached force, and they are now held there.

WOOSTER, O., June 3.—[Special.]—E. B. Eshelman, editor of *Wayne County Democrat*, today notified Mayor Jeffries that he would pay the expense of furnishing food for two meals Monday for Randall's industrials. The act was prompted by the action of the City Council in refusing to feed the men. Mr. Eshelman, while not in sympathy with the movement, looked on the matter as a question of humanity.

MASSILLON, O., June 3.—[Special.]—Randall writes that he has changed his route, believing it to be "important and wise" to enter Massillon, and will reach here Wednesday. The Trade and Labor Assembly will meet Monday night to decide how to receive the army. The officers of the assembly are also officers of the Populist club, and their attempt to involve the assembly in this matter has caused much feeling.

SANTA FE TRAINS STALLED BY FLOODS.

Four Held at Lamar, Colo., Where the Bridge Is Down and Track Submerged.

LAMAR, Colo., June 3.—Fifty feet of the south end of the bridge across the Arkansas River gave way before the flood and last night twenty-five feet on the north end was swept away. The river covered all the bottoms and was a mile wide at the bridge. The Santa Fé tracks east and west are submerged, and at Powers, seven miles west, several hundred feet of track is washed out. All the irrigating canals are filled and some of them broken. A number of farms along the river have been greatly damaged, the crops being washed out. Four passenger trains west-bound are held here. The river is slowly falling and it is believed the worst is over.

DENVER, Colo., June 3.—J. E. Murden, contracting freight agent of the Union Pacific, who walked from Central City to Golden, says: "Every mine in Central City and its vicinity is flooded and there is not a vestige of placer mine left in Clear Creek. The mining men in Central City estimate the loss to the county at $500,000. It is not known when the Gulf will commence running trains again to Central City and Georgetown. I counted sixty-six washouts."

PORTLAND, Ore., June 3.—The flood is extending. A further rise of six inches will cut off the gas supply of the city. Retail stores are full of water, and many small houses have begun to go to pieces. The railroads are almost tied up. No word can be received from Columbia River points or from Washington. The flood will interfere with the elections tomorrow. Immense damage has been done at The Dalles.

MEN WHO SHOT HAFFLER CAPTURED.

Say They Are Tramps, but Are Believed to Be Chicago Crooks.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 3.—[Special.]—George Williams and George Thomas, who shot Andrew Haffler at Waukesha yesterday, were captured last night after an exciting chase. The Marshal and Under Sheriff rode so fast that one of the horses dropped dead and a fresh one was supplied by a farmer. The farmers all along the road were aroused and scoured the country in vain. At 10 o'clock while patrolling the road ten miles from where the crime was committed they discovered two men who in the woods were only discernible by the light from their cigars. They were quickly captured. Two revolvers were found on them and when searched at the Waukesha jail the money they took from Haffler was found in the folds of a necktie worn by one of the men. They say they are tramps. Detective Sullivan of the Milwaukee force says they are Chicago crooks. It is believed Haffler will recover, but his condition is serious.

FRENCH SCHOONER SINKS IN MIDOCEAN.

Discovered After Being on Fire Three Days—One Life Is Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 3.—Capt. Zigle of the steamer Donau, which arrived today, reports that April 16 the Donau sighted a sailing vessel with smoke issuing from the main hatch and its distress flags in flames. The vessel was the French schooner Jacmel, from Granville, for St. Pierre, Miquelon Island, with eight passengers and a crew of twenty-six men. A boat was sent out and the Jacmel was discovered to be not only on fire but leaking badly. Despite the water in the hold the fire was gaining. It had been discovered three nights before, and the men were exhausted. One man, Wilban Fatenberg, the second mate, had succumbed to asphyxiation. The Jacmel went down in latitude 44.03, longitude 41.27.

SACRIFICED TO GREED

YOUNG CHILDREN INSURED AND THEN EXPOSED TO DISEASE.

Serious Charge Brought by the Sanitary Department of Bay City, Mich., and Supported by the Police—Four Distinct Instances in Poor Families Reported Where This Species of Murder Was Committed—Case Thought to Be Beyond the Pale of Law.

BAY CITY, Mich., June 3.—[Special.]—It is stated here that parents in this city have insured the lives of their children for paltry sums in so-called industrial insurance concerns, and then exposed the little ones wilfully to the terrors of contagious and fatal diseases. For some time past a life insurance company of New York has been operating here, and has written hundreds of risks on the lives of children ranging from 1 and 2 years to 15 years old. The payments required were small, 5 to 10 cents a week covering the premiums, and for this the parents, in the event of the death of the children, received from $15 to $150. The chief officer of the city sanitary department has been at work on the matter, and has found four cases where children were permitted to die during the last few months for no cause except to collect the insurance.

One case the past week occurred where the parents got $100 for the death of a 14-year-old girl. The attending physician says there was not the slightest danger of death if the child had been attended to, but he was not called until she had been sick several days, and then the parents refused to get the medicine ordered. The case was reported to the police and to their amazement the parents brazenly announced she was insured. They had told neighbors that she was going to die. The other cases were similar, and it is even known in one case that the child was exposed to diphtheria by the parents and the police allege it was for the direct purpose of causing its death to secure the insurance. So far the investigations made have revealed four cases in which it is known that children were willfully neglected after having been insured, but there are over a dozen others which are suspected of a similar course. In a report on the matter the chief sanitary officer says:

"In several cases of diphtheria which have come to my notice I have discovered the most shameful neglect on the part of the parents of the patients. On inquiry in these cases I have found that the lives of the children have been insured in a company which makes a specialty of this business, and I am forced to the belief that they were neglected, and that innocent lives have been sacrificed to an insatiable greed for gain."

He adds that to this cause may be ascribed to a considerable extent the failure of the Board of Health to stamp out the spread of diphtheria, which threatened to become epidemic here a few months ago. The cases reported have all been among the poor and one family was being supplied with food by the authorities and still managed to keep up its assessments to the insurance company. The cases are such that the law cannot reach them. While there is a moral certainty of guilt, the lack of direct proof is such that even if there was a law to cover the matter the guilty ones could scarcely be convicted.

DECLARES THE CONTRACT ILLEGAL.

Alexander McDonald's Garbage Monopoly in Omaha Knocked Out.

OMAHA, Neb., June 3.—[Special.]—The long fought matter of the garbage contract giving Alexander McDonald a monopoly on the business for ten years and which has become famous on account of the many questions the case has brought up has been decided by Judge Ferguson to be illegal. The Judge refused to pass on the charges of bribery against members of the City Council. The Board of Health will be ordered to locate a garbage dump and give all garbage men a chance to compete.

In the United States Court the jury in the case against C. S. Teeter, the McCook moonshiner, brought in a verdict of guilty. He was remanded for sentence.

A man named Frye was arraigned in the Federal Court on the charge of robbing the postoffice at Lexington. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded for trial.

GROTH BROUGHT TO MILWAUKEE.

Alleged Embezzler of $3,000 Captured in New York.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 2.—[Special.]—Charles R. Groth, the defaulting ex-Treasurer of the Firemen's Relief Association, who is charged with the embezzlement of $3,000 of the association's fund, was brought to the city from New York by Detective McManus last night. Mr. Groth denies that he fled from this city to escape imprisonment for his crime, saying he went to New York to seek employment.

President Vosburg of Wayland Academy, at Beaverdam, has resigned to accept a chair in the University of Chicago.

Fifty of the most prominent master horseshoers and wholesale hardware and horseshoe men of Chicago visited the city yesterday and inspected the Eagle horseshoe factory at South Milwaukee.

SHOT WITH HIS FAMILY ABOUT HIM.

Coroner at Benton Gives the Details of the Murder of James Eldredge.

BENTON, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—Coroner Taylor gives these facts in regard to the Williams-Eldredge murder last night: Silas Williams objected to James Eldredge passing through a cornfield and halted him yesterday while passing through in company with his wife, mother, and baby. Hot words passed between them and Williams pulled his revolver to shoot Eldredge, who at the time had his baby in his arms and could offer little resistance. Eldredge's wife made a rush for the baby and took it from her husband's arms. Williams then deliberately fired at Eldredge, who fell dead in the arms of his mother. Williams made an attempt to escape, but was finally captured and was held until officers from here arrived to take him in charge.

PREACHES TO LOMBARD GRADUATES.

President Standish Delivers the Baccalaureate at Galesburg, Ill.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—President Standish in his baccalaureate address to the seniors of Lombard University today depicted the times in gloomy colors and as unprecedented.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—The baccalaureate sermon at McKendree College, Lebanon, was delivered at the college chapel today by the Rev. Dr. Lewis Curts of Chicago. The Rev. Dr. D. Marloot of St. Louis preached this evening. In the declamatory prize contest last night the first prize was won by C. E. Niel of Huey; second, Miss Nellie Ferweck, and third, C. E. Chamberlain, both of Lebanon. The commencement exercises will be held at McKendree next Thursday.

Northwest Notes.

Henry Bradford was drowned while bathing at Huntington, Ind.

Timothy Donohue was killed and his wife stunned by lightning yesterday at El Paso, Ill.

Hugo Anderson, 23 years old, was drowned at Rockford, Ill. He was in a sailboat that capsized.

In a quarrel in a saloon at Peoria, Ill., Saturday night George McDonald shot and fatally injured Joseph Spotswood. Both are colored.

James W. Keith has sued Levi Todd at Shelbyville, Ind., for $3,000 damages for alienating his wife's affections. Todd is a City Councilman.

Dr. F. M. Raines of Cincinnati, O., delivered the sermon at the dedication of the New Tabernacle erected by the Christian Church at Decatur, Ill.

Albert Kreiee, 33 years old, shot himself yesterday at Manominee, Mich., and then jumped into the river and was drowned. Illness drove him to suicide.

The Dubuque and Wisconsin Bridge company at Dubuque, Ia., has elected J. A. Rhomberg, President; J. J. Dunn, Vice-President; C. H. Meyer, Secretary; and Paul Trant, Treasurer.

Attempts to Kill His Wife and Child.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 3.—George Hill, 43 years of age, a furniture maker of Philadelphia, came here today and attempted to kill his wife and their youngest son. The woman is dangerously hurt.

HUNGER IN ITS WAKE.

[Continued from first page.]

South Fulton street the conditions are much worse. Here squalid misery abounds at every turn. Thirty-six to forty-eight families are crowded into every dirty house. The houses themselves are of the cheapest possible construction, are dirty, ill smelling, and, not infrequently, out of repair. Dirty, ragged children cluster about the doorways. Long lines of tattered clothing stretch from one window to another, while the windows are filled with wretched looking men and women trying to get a breath of fresh air. The tenement house population is largely made up of Germans, Swedes, Poles, and Italians, but there are exceptions. In room four, Block D, is a case to arouse sympathy. Here lives an aged man, his hair and beard whitened by years of toil. This man has a widowed daughter and five children to support. To do this he was able to earn the munificent sum of 75 cents a day. This equals a salary of $4.50 a week for the support of the six persons. After paying the rent of $9.10 for the three grimy rooms they occupied, deducting the rent, $2.25 a week, from the week's salary, leaves $2.25. Dividing this up among six persons for seven days leaves just 5⅛ cents a day a person for food and clothes. The furnishing of the rooms was of the scantiest character. What food there was in this apology for a home was furnished by the relief committee. Otherwise the old man, his daughter, and grandchildren must inevitably have died of hunger. The old man bore the appearance of one who had not been accustomed to poverty all his life, and still retains the pride of better days. He would say nothing until he had been assured that his name should not be used.

On the same floor, at the other end of the narrow, dirty corridor, lives another old man, who has a wife and eight children cooped up in the three little rooms he calls "home." He was able to earn $1.30 a day in the shops with which to pay rent and feed the ten mouths. Dividing up his income among ten persons after deducting the rent leaves 8 cents a head for each of the seven days in the week to purchase food and clothes. The Relief committee supports them.

The stories in this neighborhood are so much alike that one will give as good an idea of the whole as a dozen. Here is a sample: Jacob Burger, Room 14, Block E, has a wife and three children; pays $8.70 a month for three dirty little rooms; had steady work for a time as truck builder at $1.70; laid off last winter; idle four months; then went to work in the lumber yard at 90 cents a day; often had not a morsel of food in the house: kept from starvation by the Relief committee.

Want Found in Shanties.

Bad as is the situation in the tenement blocks, still a lower step is to be found in the "brickyards." Here the men who make brick for the Pullman company live, and also a few of those who work in the shops. The brickyards consist of rows of frame shanties that have not known a paint brush for years. They are about 14x16 and 8 feet to the eaves. The only door is at the rear and it opens into a little shed used as a summer kitchen. This summer kitchen counts as one room, and the main part of the shanty is divided into three other rooms, two small bedrooms in front and a narrow living room behind. Each shanty has three small square windows. For streets and sidewalks there is the native soil. The rent is $8 a month.

At No. 13 "Brickyards" the place is too poverty-stricken to afford names for the streets; two families are crowded into a shanty. Michael Cook and his wife occupy a part of the house. Michael was a laborer in the shops, and earned $1.60 a day when he worked, which was about half the time. His wife is an invalid. By denying themselves everything but enough to keep soul and body together they have kept the rent paid and are free from debt. J. Alberg and his wife and daughter share No. 13 with the Cooks. Alberg has been sick two years. His arms have become stiff with rheumatism and he never will be able to work again. His wife also has rheumatism and cannot do much, but she does what she can at washing. She worked nights in the Pullman laundry at 50 cents a night. The girl, 15 years old, earned 60 to 70 cents a day in the laundry, but was laid off all winter. These families when they could get work had bread, potatoes, and coffee for their fare and meat twice a week; when they could not get work they did the best they could. They were always badly.

Samuel Clayton lives in No. 1. He has a wife and six children. For their support he earned $1.30 a day in the equipment room when he earned anything at all. He would like to send his children to school, but they are so wretchedly clad he is ashamed to send them, so they are growing up in ignorance. They would starve if it were not for the Relief committee. Their household equipment is so scanty it would be an exaggeration to say the three little rooms are "furnished."

A picnic will be given to help the strikers at Gardiner's Park, the next station south of Kensington, Saturday afternoon by the American Railway Union. Games and dancing will be on the program. A volunteer orchestra of fifty-two pieces will furnish music.

No Help from Wilmington.

At Wilmington, Del., the American Railway Union officials have been unable to organize the railway men. At that place there are located three of the largest and oldest car shops in the country. They are Pullman's chief competitors. These shops have been closed or are running short-handed, and if the employés of the Pullman shops on Sixty-first street there would be five men to take the place of every man that quit. Consequently any aid that the men at Pullman will receive by coöpertion will come from the shops at St. Louis and Ludlow.

At a meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly yesterday the following resolution was passed and the Secretary was instructed to forward a copy to George M. Pullman:

WHEREAS, George M. Pullman, in his lordly contempt of all who work for wages, has emphatically refused to arbitrate the present trouble between his company and his underpaid employés;

WHEREAS, The press has always urged arbitration in the settlement of labor disputes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Trade and Labor Assembly condemn George M. Pullman for his heartless treatment of employés whom he starved into striking and with whom he now refuses to arbitrate.

HAMMOND, Ind., June 3.—[Special.]—In response to a call of the American Railway Union here the Hohman Opera-House was crowded to the doors this afternoon where a meeting was held in the interest of the Pullman strikers. There were 150 present from Pullman; who were accompanied by the Pullman orchestra and a glee club. Speeches were made strongly indorsing the stand taken by the strikers and assistance was offered. Miss Jennie Curtis of Pullman made an appeal to the meeting on behalf of the striking working women who are out with the men. Mr. Howard, President of the Seaman's Union of Chicago, made a stirring speech which aroused much sympathy for the suffering strikers and their families. At the close of the meeting, which lasted nearly three hours, a committee was appointed to solicit funds and donations during the following week. A large sum was contributed before the crowd left the hall.

FEARS TROUBLE OVER NECKAR ISLAND.

Statements Made That Great Britain Has No Title Whatever.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 3.—Victor Smith, an attorney, asserts that should the English cruiser reach Johnson or Neckar Island first, and raise the British flag, trouble is liable to ensue. He says that an American discovered the island or reef in 1856, that the question of ownership between Hawaii and the United States was decided by the United States Supreme Court in favor of the United States, and that it is now owned by an American phosphate company.

Bankers to Meet at Bloomington.

The fourth annual convention of the Bankers' Association of Illinois will be held at Bloomington June 13. The leading addresses will be that of Prof. A. C. Miller of the University of Chicago on "Financial Crises," and that of David Gore, Auditor of Public Accounts and head of the State Banking Department, on "Illinois State Banks."

Train Crew Suffers in an Accident.

ALTON, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—A Bluff train ran into an open switch at Wood River tonight and was derailed. Engineer Bernard Lynch jumped and was killed, while seven of the train crew are in the hospital seriously injured.

Still Afloat.

The President, the sister ship of the old Constitution, still exists in the West India docks at London.

TWO MEN THROWN OUT

DOWIE HAS JACOB STRICKLAND AND A STRANGER EJECTED.

One Wanted to Explain and the Other Desired Fair Play, but Neither Got a Chance as the Odds Were Too Great—The Florist Cannot Collect Money Loaned, but Will Sue for the Assault—Exciting Scene in the Faith-Healing Tabernacle.

The Rev. John Alexander Dowie's "divine healing" meeting held at Battery D yesterday afternoon resulted in a free fight. Jacob Strickland, the florist of whom Dowie borrowed $100, was forcibly ejected from the hall by three of Dowie's followers, and a stranger who attempted to assist Strickland was set upon, choked and beaten, and thrown into the street. Several people were knocked down, and women were pushed over and trodden upon by the "healers." A general fight was threatened for a time, but the entrance of several policemen quieted the people.

The row had its origin in the letter published in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE one week ago, in which Dowie begged the loan of $100 from Strickland. Dowie had always claimed that his ministrations were performed without the hope of pay, and the publication of the letter irritated him. June 1 Dowie sent a letter to Mr. Strickland, in which he arraigned the latter for "attacking him," and continued:

God willing, I shall reply to this challenge next Sunday afternoon, and as I do not want to do you an injustice I now give you the opportunity of answering the following questions.

Dowie then goes on to ask Strickland if the latter had ever asked for the return of the $100; if Strickland had not signed the lease for the land on which the tabernacle is being built and is not financially liable therefor; if Mrs. Strickland had not repeatedly testified that she had been cured by Dowie, and if it was not true that Strickland's enmity for Dowie rested in the fact that Strickland had been rebuked by the divine healer for keeping his store open Sundays. Dowie closed by saying:

"Do not forget that you will have to answer for this before the great white throne of the eternal God."

Mr. Strickland Goes to Reply.

Dowie demanded a written answer at once, but as the healer had said that he would reply publicly, Mr. Strickland decided that he had the same right and was on hand yesterday to answer Dowie's remarks.

After the opening hymn had been sung Dowie said: "The publication of that letter was a base, cowardly breach of honor, and Strickland is a contemptible scoundrel and liar. He can't answer the charges in my letter."

"I'm here, Mr. Dowie," interposed Mr. Strickland, rising to his feet. "I'm here to answer all your charges."

"Make that man sit down," shrieked Dowie. Two or three of his muscular followers seized Strickland and forced him into his seat.

"That man," continued Dowie excitedly, "never can answer my charges. He is an infinite scoundrel and I intend to destroy him. I intend to call down the power of heaven on him."

"I'm here! I'm here!" yelled Strickland.

"I'm prepared."

"Throw that man out," screamed the healer.

"No; you let him alone," interposed a stranger, "I want to see him have fair play."

The Two Are Thrown Out.

"Throw them both out," ordered Dowie in frenzied tones.

Three men grabbed the stranger and threw him to the floor. One of the thugs placed his hand over the stranger's mouth to keep him from yelling, and he was then picked up bodily and thrown into the street. Strickland had also fallen into the hands of the enemy and was hustled out. Dowie's followers seemed to lose their self-possession during this exciting scene, and rushed about the hall in all directions looking for unbelievers.

Joseph Douglas Woodward, an attorney at Room No. 609 Chicago Opera-House Block, was standing in the rear as a simple spectator when two of the tabernacle stewards, who are selected for their brawn, rushed up to the old gentleman and one of them remarked: "Here is another wolf in lamb's clothing." They were about to eject Mr. Woodward, but he vehemently protested his innocence, and was allowed to go quietly. After the excitement had been quelled Dowie resumed his old discourse.

Mr. Strickland declares he will swear out a warrant for the arrest of Dowie and the men who assaulted him, charging them with assault and battery. Dowie would be charged as an accessory before the fact. Mr. Strickland will seek legal advice today.

Mr. Strickland said in connection with Dowie's allegations: "I have written Dowie many times for the money he secured from me, but I am now satisfied that Dowie is trying to repudiate the debt. No money which I handed to him was let out in any other way than as a loan. Dowie also owes me for six months' rental of our storeroom in Sixty-first street which stands on a verbal contract. This is a debt of honor, but it has never been paid." Mr. Strickland further denies that he ever was a member of Dowie's association, and says his wife never received any permanent benefit.

Mr. Strickland afterward learned that the man who attempted to assist him was a carpenter, J. Clark, who lives at Sixty-first street and Center avenue. Clark's clothes were almost torn off in the fight, and he complains of pains in the stomach where he was kicked. Clark threatens to have Dowie arrested as accesory to his assault.

CONFINED TO CLASS A RACES.

Chairman Raymond Gives Out a List of Bicycle Racing Men.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Chairman Raymond of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen announces the following riders will hereafter be allowed to compete only in Class A races:

John S. Johnson,	M. F. Dirnberger,
E. C. Baid,	George E. Taylor,
Harry Park,	Julian P. Biiss,
J. F. Alexander,	E. Loring,
T. Delures,	W. J. Edwards,
A. L. Hubbard,	A. Jarman,
O. Onim,	A. C. Pillsbury,
H. C. Smith,	A. Schwall,
F. C. Wolff,	O. Zeigler Jr.,
F. Foster,	W. H. Haley,
T. S. Hall,	A. L. Long,
W. G. Lorie,	C. M. Smith,
W. A. Terrell,	C. S. Wells.

These men are now "makers' amateurs." They can enjoy all the privileges of a professional except as to the reception of money for an exhibition. For competing in races not sanctioned by the League of American Wheelmen Mr. Raymond has suspended the following racing men for thirty days:

Edward Fisher,	Charles Rebboli,
R. C. Allen,	E. A. Bogg,
N. Shullis,	L. A. Mohler,
L. L. Gillman,	H. M. Lull.
E. S. Tenny,	

Further action may be taken after the expiration of that time.

ECCENTRICITIES OF W. W. CORNELL.

Peculiar Domestic Doings of a Dutchess County Millionaire.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 3.—[Special.]—The late William W. Cornell, in whose house was found a fortune of over $1,000,000, was one of the most eccentric characters in Dutchess County. Prior to the death of his wife, fifteen years ago, he was a sufferer from tic douleureaux, and had an idea that he was helpless. If he desired to put one of his legs on a chair his wife had to lift it, but three days after her death he was out of doors apparently in full possession of his strength. He had hard work to keep a housekeeper, as he had a system of portioning off the food into daily allowances, and if the limit was exceeded the difference was paid out of the housekeeper's pocket. Also, in the case of visitors to his housekeeper, he made her pay for the extra food consumed. How he came to give his last housekeeper, Mrs. Hulburt, $5,000 for taking care of him is a mystery. His heirs will receive about $200,000 each.

Argument Closed in the Big Bond Case.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 3.—[Special.]—Arguments in the famous Little Rock and Fort Smith bond case, in which $4,000,000 was involved, have closed. Judge U. M. Rose of this city, Judge John McClure, and John R. Dospassos of New York spoke in favor of the bondholders, and John F. Dillon of New York closed for the railroad company. The latter left for St. Louis tonight. Chancellor Carroll stated that he would take the case under advisement.

TOO SLOW FOR SWING.

[Continued from first page.]

doctrine or their sentiment. Their 'breadth' is that of the upright life—an end great beyond estimate. The Christian 'breadth' differs from that of the liberalists only in asking the heart to be a follower of Jesus and a worshiper of the Infinite. Happy nation should both these forms of 'breadth' traverse all the rivers and lakes and fields and leave no home untouched by one of these two gospels of moral beauty! Happy the soul that, unable to care for an altar of worship, shall deeply love and perfectly obey the sublime ethics of the universe!

"Not only within the church is truth growing in quality and quantity, but in all the human fields is this slow chariot moving along. As the ancient war wagons 'lumbered' along, so does the truth of our world. But the blessed thought is that it goes even if the end is far away on the morrow. Our world is formed on the cumulative plan. All good things keep adding interest. It used to be taught us that the storks carried their young on their backs. The mother would do this but for a day, because on the morrow the young would fly. Thus, man must be kind to all young ideas, for tomorrow these ideas will rise in their strength and fly with their own wings.

"If you will refer back a half century you will see how ideas have moved from mere existence up to active life. You will see the first effort of a woman to say something in public. You will see a few tears falling for the dove. One heart in a thousand is touched with pity. You will see a hint somewhere about humanity to dumb animals. You will see some gentle protest against the cruel rod of the schoolmaster. You will hear some kind words about music and the fine arts but not from the sacred desk. You will hear some one oppose the use of whisky—among clergymen at least. You will see some lonely preacher like an Albert Barnes or an R. W. Patterson feeling his way out of the pit of a horrible fatalism and darkness up toward some realm of light. Today each one of those lonely actors stands a central figure in a vast army of happy followers. Time thus changed the old solitude into a scene of life where truth sheds her light and where love sings a perpetual melody.

Truth Will Triumph.

"Our active and red-cheeked youth do not possess all the good of this planet. They indeed step with light foot and light heart, but their souls lack volume. Life widens day by day. It is like going up the slope of Mount Blanc. As the grand panorama gradually unfolds all becomes plain and clear.

"The first horizon of life is narrow. The child perceives but its home surroundings, but in later life a wonderful world has come. To meet the demand of our existence the heart and mind must be accumulative. The soul must never be impatient to run fast, but it must never stop. What are the great truths here for? Is it that they must perish? Are the sciences here that they must die? Is astronomy here to fail? Is stealing ever to become virtue? Is falsehood to become vice? Each truth is the presence of God. Each moral truth must grow. When we listen now to the sounds around us there are touches of discord, but we must all work and be patient and think of that future of both earth and heaven when all sounds will combine in a rich music and where the voice of the world will be like the deep voice of many waters."

ASSEMBLY USURPS TOO MUCH POWER.

Dr. Hillis Denounces Certain Acts of the "Conservative" Presbyterians.

The Rev. Dr. N. D. Hillis of the Third Presbyterian Church, Evanston, in his sermon yesterday morning took occasion to refer to his defense of Prof. Henry Preserved Smith and his protest to the assembly on the proposed action in regard to the trust funds of theological seminaries. The conservatives, he said, have precipitated a crisis. They concede that Smith is the highest Christian character, faith in the great evangelical principles, the incarnation, atonement, and regeneration, and all that is distinctive of Presbyterian faith and polity. In their zeal against liberality they have convicted him of heresy for not affirming a newly invented doctrine called "inerrancy of the original MSS." A doctrine which the confession itself does not affirm. Moreover for the destruction of other heretical professors, inventive skill has fashioned a theological guillotine with a hair trigger attachment called "direct assembly control of theological seminaries." He said the Assembly committee not only seeks to limit the power of professors to find the truth themselves but aims to divert donations from the use intended by the donors, a misuse of trust funds, which he denounced as iniquitous. Dr. Hillis had not heard of the new movement of the liberal Presbyterians in New York until he was shown a copy of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE. Although he did not seem to be surprised Dr. Hillis deplored the action greatly. "I do not believe in any schism in the church," he said. "In ten years, I believe, the conservative people of the church will have been educated up to the point where no such action would have been necessary. As for myself I intend to remain in the church, at least until I am expelled."

HENRY C. PAYNE IS DISAPPOINTED.

Chagrined Because Mr. Koch Refuses to Be a Candidate for Governor.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 3.—[Special.]—Henry C. Payne, member of the Republican National committee and receiver of the Northern Pacific road, returned today from an extended Eastern trip. Mr. Payne, speaking of the political situation and the effort to bring out a German-American candidate for Governor, said: "I believed that Mr. Koch was the man who the Republicans of the State demanded should head the ticket, and he would have been nominated and elected by a larger majority than any man who has ever been elected Governor of the State. I was surprised and chagrined when I learned of his withdrawal." Mr. Payne said that the report that the bondholders of the Milwaukee Street railway company had waived their right to eighteen months' interest was true. The amount of interest which they waived was $250,000. They took this course to save the road from going into the hands of a receiver.

The Oakes investigation, which adjourned from New York to this city, will open Tuesday. Edwin H. Abbot of the Wisconsin Central will be the principal witness.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this city celebrated its fiftieth anniversary today.

The People's party held a meeting tonight and decided to hold a county convention on June 27.

DUTY OF THE

CAPTAINS.

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IN A GOLDEN STREAM.

MONEY POURS STEADILY INTO CERTAIN SOUTH BEND COFFERS.

Half a Million a Year Is the Sum That the So-Called "Patent Medicine" Concerns Secure from Customers Throughout the Country—There Are 180 Firms Doing Business Much on the Same Lines, but the Profits Are Divided by Fewer than a Score of People.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 2.—[Special Correspondence.]—Half a million dollars a year is the sum, placed at a low estimate, that pours into the money boxes of the so-called "patent medicine" concerns of this city, which number 180 at the least, though the money is divided between not more than fifteen or twenty persons. It is a flourishing business, and it must be an honest business, for post-office inspectors and local detectives have spent months investigating it, invariably arriving at the conclusion that they could not get evidence to convict those who follow it. Grand juries have been known to stick their prying noses into the private affairs of these concerns and to retire discomfited, with only a loss of time to repay them for their impertinence. So there have been no indictments, and the grand juries and inspectors and detectives arrived at the conclusion that there were some people who could not go into a speculation without bellowing like calves if they did not succeed as they hoped.

DR. D. M. COONLEY.

The business methods of these 180 and odd concerns are unique. With the exception of a few isolated cases no effort is made to sell to the trade. That is, the manufacturers do not try to give their goods to the public through the intermediary offices of wholesale and retail dealers. They prefer to introduce their goods through their own agents; the latter, in consideration of the grand opportunity presented to them to acquire wealth rapidly taking all the risks.

Pay Spot Cash.

They pay for what they get in cash (no C. O. D. or credit business for the South Bend concerns these hard times) and sell the goods if they can. These agencies, or branches, as the manufacturers prefer to call them, are established by means of a judicious system of advertising in ladies' journals and "home" story papers, which have a large circulation in the rural districts and small towns. The first object is to get the name of some likely person who yearns to make a fortune with a small outlay of time and money. There are many such persons in the world and the replies are plentiful. The favorite advertisements used for this purpose are as follows, picked haphazard from a number of the journals referred to:

LADIES MAKE 50[illegible] CENTS AN HOUR. WRITE for particulars at home. Reply with stamp. MISS EDNA L. SMYTHE, South Bend, Ind.

$20 A WEEK. LADIES RECEIVE WHO WRITE for particulars at home. Reply with addressed stamped envelope. Woman's Cooperative Toilet Co., South Bend, Ind.

LADIES WHO DO WRITING FOR ME AT HOME make $18 weekly. Reply, with self-addressed stamped envelope, CAMILA A. AVERY, Box A, So. Bend, Ind.

WANTED—A LADY IN EVERY LOCALITY TO write for me at home; $12 a week; no canvassing. Reply with stamp. MISS VERNA LANGDON, So. Bend Ind.

Others advertise directly for agents, but the results are not so good.

What the Writing Consists Of.

The literary person who is willing to make good wages by writing at home is promptly told that the work will consist of writing to friends, acquaintances, and to people generally inviting them to purchase some patent medicine or proprietary article for which she—the literary person—is to be the sole agent for that territory. In order to become such an agent and to be established in a luxurious branch office the wealth-seeking one must first buy a gross of the medicine to be sold at a price ranging anywhere from $20 to $36 a gross. Having done this she can go on with her writing. One of these letters, and it is a fair sample of all the introductory letters sent out by these concerns, for they all operate alike, is as follows:

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 5.—Mrs. Simons—Dear Friend: I should be pleased to have you assist me in my correspondence. I will want you to devote from one to three hours a day to the work, and more if you can do so, answering letters from your part of the State. The writing to be done is connected with "Branch Office" work. An office consists of one gross or more of Dew of Roses, circulars, letter paper and envelopes, signs, etc., all with your name printed on as General Business Manager; thus all orders will come direct to you. I also acquaint you with my method of doing business, and furnish you with my letter of instructions, which enables you to work just as I do here. I pay the charges on goods and establish you in a permanent and profitable business. In fact, I guarantee the sale of the goods. You will be protected in your territory, and all orders and correspondence coming from your field will be referred to you. You are not required to do any canvassing. What I want is an intelligent lady to act as General Manager of my "branch office" in your locality, and my reason for establishing these offices is owing to my enormous business and the world-wide reputation of the enchanting Dew of Roses. Let me know what two counties near the one in which you live you will want and I will reserve them for you. Three counties will be all you can manage at first, and as you learn the business I will extend the territory, and as soon as you are capable and can look after all agents in the State I will give you the State management. You cannot fail to be successful, as you have the benefit of my years of experience, and following instructions I guarantee you a very pleasant and profitable business.

Of course, you understand that in order to conduct the business of a branch office it will be necessary for you to have enough goods to supply your agents and fill orders which are referred to you, and by ordering a gross you will be able to make a very nice start, and I will furnish you with this amount and the branch office complete for $36, which no doubt seems like a large sum to invest, but just think what you get in return—$108 worth of goods—which is 144 bottles of Dew of Roses, retail price 75 cents a bottle, and which costs you but 25 cents a bottle in gross lots, and an outfit complete to do a good business. This work can be done privately at home without extra room. Most ladies who have not a business education imagine that to embark in business requires not only a superior education but a capital of several thousand dollars. Banish such ideas, for if you allow them to possess you they will keep you waiting until your success could have been insured and your fortune secured. And it is certainly unnecessary for me to allude to the fact that you will act wisely when you accept the advantages set forth in my generous offer to establish you in an unsurpassed, pleasant, and paying business on the small investment of $36. Hard labor is not always agreeable, and in consequence the great desire of every lady is to secure a position with as little hard work as possible. I offer you a position, cheerful, pleasant, and paying, and if you will allow me to conduct you I shall make it a positive success and, regarding the success of branch offices, I will gladly refer you to other managers if you desire, but rarely ever is such a request made, as my system is famous for giving paying employment to ladies everywhere. I never send sample bottles free, as I do a strictly cash business, but should you desire it, a single bottle will be sent to you, charges paid, for 75 cents, or if you have a friend who wishes to try it I will send you two bottles, express unpaid, for $1.

Think carefully over what I have written you, then place your order at once and get started in a work that will pay better than teaching school, bookkeeping, or dressmaking, for Dew of Roses is in demand at all seasons of the year. Now I will hold the place until I hear from you, so please let me hear from you soon and if your circumstances are such that you cannot open an office write me at once, and tell me just how you are situated and I will try and manage it in some way to get you established in business. I am sure you will make an excellent manager and your location is splendid and I need an office to fill the orders that are constantly coming from your vicinity. Be sure and tell me just how you want your name printed, so there will be no delay or mistakes, and remember you do not work alone but have my advice at all times. I am, sincerely yours MILDRED MILLER.

Second Orders Not Numerous.

If there is a favorable response the money is received and the compound, whatever it is, whether named "Enchanting Dew of Roses," or "Magnolia Blossom," or "Orange Bloom," or "Crystal Cream," is sent on. If it isn't sent on it ought to be. That winds up the transaction generally, for it is charged that second orders from the same agent are rarities.

There are other ways of advertising, too, and some of them prove efficacious. One is to advertise samples, and when the order for the sample comes to send a letter similar to the one above, offering to sell territory and establish a "branch office." A long correspondence sometimes follows, and the proposed agent is flooded with circulars and indorsements. Here is one of the circulars, and readers can judge for themselves. It is in the shape of a "folder," and on the outside is the question, "Can you use more money?" in big type, with the admonition to "Look inside." There it reads as follows:

A word with you. Are you making money? Do you make it the year round, and are you satisfied? Do you have any spare time? Have you a little business ability? Can you write? We have something to offer! Chance given but once. "Enchantment" was put on the market June 1, 1891. Its success was phenomenal from the start. Its marvelous effects, its marked superiority over all the old-fashioned preparations, together with the handsome and unique form in which it is put up, made it a popular favorite at once. In the course of a few months it has attained a sale all over the union, and the trade has grown so rapidly that it is entitled to be classed as one of the successes of the day. We presume you know the advantage of being allied with a popular success; it is half the battle. The demand for Enchantment has been so wonderful and its reputation become so widespread that we find ourselves burdened with the attention necessary to looking after retail orders and have hit upon a novel plan where, by dividing the profits with active persons throughout the country, we can confine ourselves largely to wholesale business. This is by the location of branch offices which shall have control of the trade in the various localities. These branch offices are equipped to do business just as the home office. In starting them we supply printed letter heads and envelopes bearing the manager's name. Also circulars printed for them, together with complete confidential instructions for the management of the business. If you have spare time and can do writing all that is necessary is to follow our plain directions to insure splendid success. We share with you the plans that have made our own work so successful and literally establish you in business. All we require is an order for one gross of enchantment, which we supply to managers of branch offices at $26 per gross. This is a reduction of $4 from the regular price, and is never allowed except under this offer and in full gross lots. Send us a draft or money order for the amount and we will ship at once, freight prepaid, one gross of enchantment, printed matter and complete instructions as before stated. Yours will be a genuine branch office and will receive the same attention as though you had been sent out from here. There is no object in starting them on these terms did we not know they are sure to be successful and of much service in handling our trade. We guarantee

MRS. D. M. COONLEY.
(Flora A. Jones.)

failure impossible if instructions are followed. You will be both wholesaler and retailer. All the trade will be yours. Druggists in your territorp cannot get the preparation unless they get it of you. The price here quoted is less than we would sell to the largest wholesalers in the country. At this rate it costs but 18 cents a package—retailing for 50 cents. If you see fit to retail it all, it will bring $72, thus allowing a net profit of $46. When you have sold about a third of it the rest is profit. This offer is made only to interest energetic persons who are seeking profitable work. There is money to be made and we want those who will look faithfully to our mutual interests. There is no possible risk. A gross of a 50-cent article that sells as rapidly as this does not go far. We have local agents who can sell that amount in three or four days. There is in every community canvassers who can do as well. You can secure them better than we. Hence this offer. It is the most liberal offer made by a reliable firm. We of course limit the number of offices, and this offer is only sent where we need one. It is liable to be withdrawn at any early date. Enchantment is prepared solely by the Victor Association, chemists, South Bend, Ind., U. S. A.

Stimulating Missives.

If the correspondent should prove timorous other letters are sent to her, intended to give her courage to embark in the enterprise or to give her confidence in the honesty of the scheme. If she has not money enough she is advised to borrow it, as there is positively no risk, and it is pointed out that two-thirds of the business of the country was started and is being conducted on borrowed capital. The correspondent is assured that she is the only person in her district to whom the agency ought to be intrusted and is urged to delay no longer, as they already have orders from her neighborhood which they are ready to turn over, and by holding off she is losing money every day. If it is proved that she cannot raise enough money, an offer is made to start her in business upon the purchase of one-half the medicine, as originality proposed. This is always "a deviation from the rules" and "made in her case only." This generally closes the transaction.

With nearly 200 concerns doing business in this way it can be well imagined that the South Bend Postoffice does a tremendous business. From all quarters of the country come bushels of letters every day, especially from the South, the people of Kentucky and Tennessee being generous contributors. Postmaster Harrigan says that 2,500 to 3,000 letters a day is a low estimate of the mail received by these "patent medicine" concerns.

Thousands in Money Orders.

The money orders presented for payment foot up a total of $10,000 to $20,000 a month, while the registered letters, the cash in unprotected letters and the express orders will add up as much more. With such an enormous mail business it is not surprising to hear of mail robberies. Every railway postal clerk in this country knows that one-quarter of the letters addressed to the 180 medicine companies contain money in sums ranging from $1 to $50, and the temptation to rifle some of them must be great. Only a short time ago a trusted clerk in the home office was arrested and his trial will be called in Indianapolis in a short time. Inquiries at the postoffice show that business, as indicated by the money orders, is irregular. Sometimes one preparation has a boom for weeks at a time, when it will unaccountably drop out of sight, to be replaced by another. This is due to the manner in which the various firms advertise. Some firms get 500 to 600 letters a day; others get only 100 or thereabouts; while several will average from 200 to 400, many containing money inclosures.

Some of South Bend's largest fortunes have been made in the sale of patent nostrums in the way described. There is tangible evidence of it on each hand in the shape of finely improved real estate, fast horses, business blocks, elegant turnouts, dazzling displays of diamonds, and art treasures. There are more diamonds than art treasures, however, and more of horses and real estate than either. The owners of these fortunes go into society and are spoken to on the street by others than a policeman. "O, he's a patent medicine man," is an expression of extreme contempt in South Bend, but it is rarely used to the medicine man's face.

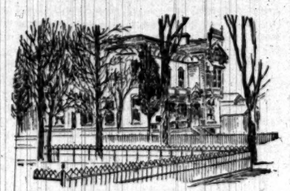
Bankers Know Their Business.

Go to a bank and ask for the standing of any man engaged in manufacturing medicines and you will never be told that the man is carrying on anything but an honest business. If he is a depositor there the questioner will be told the subject of inquiry is thoroughly responsible up to a certain sum, generally a large one. If the man is not a depositor the banker knows nothing about him. Express companies answer in the same way, and so do all people whose business is benefited by the medicine men. They know the latter have money and are responsible, but, of course, they know nothing about the methods of their patrons.

The "patent medicine" industry in South Bend, though it is large and increasing, is of comparatively recent origin and growth. Fifteen years ago Dr. J. A. McGill began it with the manufacture of a female remedy. He made money fast, but his phenomenal success attracted so many imitators that he removed to Chicago. Before leaving he had made enough money to build the house which is pictured herewith. In his employ was D. M. Coonley, who went with him to Chicago, but soon returned to South Bend to go into business for himself. He had no money, it is said, but he married Miss Flora A. Jones of New York, who had been in the business before him. From the date of his marriage he made more money than he could carry home in a gripsack at night. It was not long before he bought the McGill house, getting it dirt cheap at $25,000, and putting $50,000 worth of stuff inside of it.

Live in a Select Neighborhood.

The Coonleys have distinguished neighbors, it must be understood. They live on Colfax avenue, directly opposite the street from the house occupied by Mrs. Schuyler Colfax, widow of the ex-Vice-President, and near to the stone palaces of the Studebakers and the Olivers and other millionaires, who made their money by making wagons and plows and not "boons to life" and "blessings to home" and other decoctions. The interior of the Coonley house is said to be the most gorgeous in South Bend. So fine is it, in fact, that Mrs. Coonley was induced to have a portrait taken while surrounded by her luxurious furniture. These pictures are provided to "branch office" managers on demand. Not far from his residence Mr. Coonley has erected a manufactory of good dimensions, where he makes his medicine, does his own printing, which is heavy, and carries on his correspondence. The stranger walking by would never know that this building, rather neat and pretentious and by no means small, is the



EXTERIOR OF COONLEY MANSION.
[Bought with patent medicine money.]

factory of the celebrated pain-killing, face-beautifying, and branch-office selling Coonley Medicine Institute. There is no sign anywhere to indicate who occupies it; though it is early summer and the windows are open no glimpse of the interior can be had; no face can be seen except in one little corner room on the ground floor, where there is one clerk; all the business is done behind closed doors, out of sight of the local public; printing presses are rumbling in large rooms, where printers are also at work; medicine is being manufactured, bottled, boxed, and labeled in a smaller room, and scores of girls are tearing open envelopes with sharp paper cutters and taking out pecks of money orders, postal notes, and greenbacks. This correspondence involves much labor, as the principal part of it is carried on through autograph letters, written in the round hand of school girls. Typewriters and printed circulars are rarely used, because the results are not so good.

Possessed of a Diploma.

Mr. Coonley, it may be remarked, has studied medicine somewhere, and, it is said, now has an elegantly framed diploma. He also has a regular physician on his staff in the person of Dr. B. C. Raymond. Nobody in South Bend has ever seen Dr. Raymond, but he must exist in the flesh because he has been extensively advertised. This advertising came about in this way: Whenever the medicines failed to cure it was given as a reason that the disease was chronic. This being established, the patient was advised to consult Dr. Raymond, whose address was given as this city. It is a coincidence that Dr. and Mrs. Coonley have a son now 6, or 7 years old, whose name is Raymond. The advice to consult Dr. Raymond first began to go to the uncured patients when Raymond Cooney was 6 months old.

Dr. Samuel L. Kilmer, pronounced by everybody to be a safe practicing physician, but who went into the patent medicine business, also has a large factory, much the same as that of Dr. Coonley. An ordinary doctor's shingle adorns his place of business, however. He also has made a fortune, and there are others like him who have attained a comfortable competency or are rapidly doing so.

Few Owners and Many Companies.

As has been said before, while the number of companies run into the hundreds the owners of these companies are few. One man will manufacture a number of compounds, with a separate company or manager for each compound, while the same mixture may be given half a dozen different names. Thus Dr. D. M. Coonley, who is at the head of the Coonley Medical Institute, and is probably at the head of this class of business in South Bend, gets in his office mail matter addressed to Mrs. D. M. Coonley, Miss Flora A. Jones, who is Mrs. Coonley, Cornelia Avery, Mrs. Rev. A. M. Turner, "Princess Ennor," "C. M. I.," "Enchantment De[illegible] of Roses," "Celestial Blonden," "Blush of Roses," Orange Lily Manufacturing company, and "Quincelia Toilet Compound." Dr. Samuel L. Kilmer, a regular physician, is also a large manufacturer of medicines and toilet preparations, and some of the names under which he does business are the South Bend Medicine company, Dr. Kilmer & Co., "Cocaine Compound," Louise Fairfield, and the Olive Branch Medicine company. Dr. Wheeler also operates a few companies, and his versatility can be judged from the titles of these concerns: Agents' Supply company, Agents' Friend Publishing company, Electric Corn Cure, Carpet Hook company, Family Record Publishing company, Lorena Facial company, Mme. Adelia, Novelty Supply company, Olive Blossom, Pure Syrup Procisco company, Rose Cream Manufacturing company, Theoline Remedy company, and Universal Catarrh Remedy company.

Mr. Dunn's Business Names.

Smith & Dunn is a firm which flourished until recently, Mr. Smith then going to Milwaukee, leaving Mr. Dunn on the ground. He figures as Dr. J. C. Douglas, Edna Smythe, and the Woman's Cooperative Toilet company. Mr. Dunn is a prominent citizen of South Bend. George Rose, a handsome young man with a fresh complexion and a beautiful spring suit of clothes, opens the mail received in answer to the advertisements of Emma E. Reed. His father owns the *Clover Leaf*, an agricultural paper, to which all inquirers after Emma E. Reed are referred for indorsements. Young Rose once worked for George H. Walker, the Chicago merchant, and up to a few months ago was the stenographer and typewriter of Andrew Anderson, a local lawyer. He is now making much money manufacturing a face wash and kindred preparations. There may be such a person as Miss Fanny Felkner, but here in South Bend, where she does not advertise, she is believed to be E. Mercer, a male barber. Fanny is a steady advertiser for women to "do writing at home." And so it goes through the long list of manufacturers—people carrying on business under names other than their own.

Occasionally there is found somebody mean enough to say this manifest deception is practiced for the purpose of getting money under false pretenses and by fraudulent means. They say the medicine is generally worthless, and where it is retailed for 50 cents to $1 a bottle it costs only 5 or 10 cents to make.

Another Mean Slander.

They also say that these various names are used by one company so that the territory for the same medicine can be sold over and over again under different applications. They show letters of complaint from many cities in an effort to prove this. It is certainly a novel way of doing business, but unfortunately it arouses suspicion and causes unfavorable comment. At one time the police sent out letters in answer to complaints advising that no investment be made and denouncing the companies; but subsequently the force was placed under a Board of Metropolitan Commissioners and there came a change. It was thought best to say simply that the police knew nothing about the medicine companies or their methods of doing business. This was unsatisfactory to all concerned and recently Chief Rose adopted the plan of inviting persons who said they had not had right treatment to come here and he would aid them in the prosecution of the alleged guilty parties. This is a much better plan. It does away with the idea prevalent in some quarters that the authorities and the medicine men are in collusion. Postmaster Harrigan, in answer to inquiries, will neither indorse nor denounce the medicine men; he says he knows nothing about them except so far as the postoffice business is concerned, and that is conducted in a satisfactory manner.

If somebody should interview the correspondent for THE TRIBUNE, who has investigated this matter, he would advise any intending patron and buyer of a branch office to do as the Chicago woman did—come to South Bend and talk personally to the person he is doing business with—if he can find him.

Experience of a Chicago Woman.

The Chief of Police receives the bulk of the complaints, while the Mayor and Postmaster get many inquiries as to the standing of the medicine manufacturers. The former answers those which he thinks deserve consideration. Only recently he was called upon by Mrs. Mary D. Mason of No. 143 Twenty-ninth street, Chicago, who had read the advertisement and had some correspondence with "Dr. Douglas," one of the names adopted by Smith & Dunn. The offers made to her were alluring, but she had decided to have a personal interview before venturing to invest any money. She had hunted through this town of 30,000 inhabitants, but nowhere could she find Dr. Douglas. She finally appealed to the Chief of Police, and was then told Dr. Douglas was a myth, but she could go and see Mr. Dunn, which would answer every purpose. She returned to Chicago with her roll of money intact. She had come prepared to invest several hundred dollars if things were as represented to her. She did not care to engage in business with a firm using fictitious names.

List of Companies.

For the guidance of prospective "branch office" purchasers a list of companies, firms, and individuals doing business in South Bend according to the methods described in whole or in part is given:

American Remedy company, Acama Baking Powder company, Anna Denton, Agents' Supply company, Acama Drug company, Agents' Friend Publishing company, Acama Medical company, Dr. G. F. Alward, Antiseptic Medical company, Cornelia Avery, Berneise Dale Medical company, Brant Medical company, Buckeye Pile Remedy company, Big Four Medical company, Blush of Roses, Borax Prepared company, Beatrice Dale, Crown Perfumery company, Crescent Remedy company, Crescent Toilet company, Cuta Cure Cornilia Toilet company, Carpet Hook company, Chimes Medical company, Dr. D. M. Coonley, Crystal Cream Toilet company, Common Sense Health company, Coonley Medical company, Chemical Cosmetic company, Columbus Medical company, Columbia Medical company, Cocaine Compound, Cream of Almonds, Courtwright Chemical company, California Remedy company, Dr. J. C. Douglas, S. B. Drug company, Madam De Larle Medical company, Dr. Roberts Toilet company, Electric Corn Cure, Edna Smythe Electric Medical company, Mrs. Lucy Edwards, Enchantment Dew of Roses, Ethel A. Sprague, Elcuro company, Enterprise Toilet company, Enchantment company, Fields Medical company, Jeanne Fern, Flora C. Ivers, Francis L. Hale Family Record Publishing company, Fay's Roselein, Fanny Feltner, Geldon Medical Discovery, Glen Toilet company,

INTERIOR OF COONLEY MANSION.
[Furnished with patent medicine money.]

Gloria Remedy company, Great American Remedy company, Gympson Salve company, Miss Dora Hoyt, Home Treatment Home Remedy company, Indiana Chemical company, Irene Chase, Great Indiana Medicine company, International Supply company, Mrs. Esther Jackson, Flora A. Jones, Dr. King Pain Destroyer, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Fayette Lola, Ladies' Loma Toilet company, Ladies' Society Blossom company, Lotus Leaf, La Porte Medicine company, Ladies' Home Toilet company, Ladies' Elite club, Louise Fairfield Lorena Facial company, Drs. Maurer & Kahn, N. & K. Co., Myrtle Tonic, S. L. Manning, V. G. Manning, May Flower, Magnolia Blossom, May Tomkins, Marion Fay, Madam Adelia, Madam St. Ruth, Mildred Miller, Mary K. Buell, Myrtle Mourse, Dr. Nelson Remedy company, Neuropathic company, Novelty Supply company, Opera Toilet company, Olive Wild, Oak Balm, Mrs. D. C. Orme, Orange Lily Manufacturing company, Olive Branch Medical company, Olive Blossom, Oriental Toilet company, Oxonn Medicine company, Pure Syrup Procisco company, Pond Lily company, Portage Manufacturing company, Pearl Rose Pacific Remedy company, Phœnix Remedy company, Princess Ennor, "Quincella," Queen Isabella Toilet company, Ruth Chester, Dr. W. R. Roberts, Roberts Toilet company, Royal company, Richmond Specific company, H. C. Rose, Ray's Medical company, Rose Cream Manufacturing company, Ream's Medical company, L. R. Rose, Dr. Rose Medical company, Dr. B. C. Raymond, D. G. W. Ruduck, Royodoro company, Miss Emma E. Reed, Dr. Ransom, Miss Rose Rosesco, South Bend Advertising company, South Bend Remedy company, South Bend Medicine company, Star Drug company, South Bend Toilet company, Miss May Stanton Silver Fern Remedy company, St. Joseph Remedy company, Sanford's Specific company, Sidney C. Works, Sun Dew, South Bend Chemical Manufacturing company, Stewart Cooperative Manufacturing company, Triumph Remedy company, Theoline Remedy company, Trump Troche company, Tabules Medicine company, Universal Catarrh Remedy company, Victor Medical company, the Victor Association, the Victor Granules, Vodena Toilet Remedy company, Ware Sisters.

CAREER OF AMYS STAFFORD NORTHCOTE

Younger Son of an English Earl, in Chicago, Becomes a Political Writer.

Amys Stafford Northcote, author of "The Utter Degradation of American Politics," published in the *Nineteenth Century*, is one of the small colony of younger sons of English titled families located in Chicago. Since the publication of his article, which has been extensively commented on by English papers in the same sad spirit in which they view many American institutions, he has been invited to send further writings to England. Northcote is a young man whose career has been somewhat uncommon. He is the fifth son of the late Earl of Iddesleigh, better known on this side of the Atlantic as Sir Stafford Northcote, parliamentary leader of the Conservatives and Cabinet Minister. Young Northcote arrived in Manitoba six or seven years ago with a few dollars and a desire to make his way. He didn't fancy a life which Rudyard Kipling thinks is the work of the Lost Legion and he drifted to Chicago. He had a letter to O. F. Aldis and the latter got him a job with a firm of bond dealers. Northcote received about $15 weekly and was pegging away learning the business, when Aldis, attracted by his capacity for work, took him into his own office. He began as a small salaried clerk, and without delay pitched in to learn the real estate business. He succeeded, and he rose step by step, until one day, a few years after his arrival, Aldis notified him that he was a partner in the firm from that date. Young Northcote is less than thirty years old. He is broad shouldered and light complexioned, has a determined face, and is as active as a typical Chicago man. One of his brothers, Oliver Northcote, came to America, made a fortune in the banking business, and went home to enjoy it. Amys Northcote, his friends say, will never return to England to live, but will stick to business all his life—a thorough American. He married an American girl and has two pretty children and a comfortable home on the North Side.

CATHOLIC READING CLUBS TO MEET.

Convention to Be Held June 14 at the Columbus Club.

A convention of all the Catholic reading circles in the West, belonging to the Catholic Educational Union of America, will be held at the Columbus club, No. 45 Monroe street, Thursday evening, June 14, from 8 to 11 o'clock. The committee in charge of the convention consists of Mary E. Vaughn, Clara Creedon, Frances Etten, Luella M. Parker, and Theresa A. Cannon. The presiding officer will be the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty, President of the Catholic Summer School of America. Other prominent people whose presence is expected are: Warren E. Mosher, Secretary of the Catholic Educational Union; the Rev. Thomas McMillan, C. S. P., head of the Columbian Reading Union; Prof. Maurice T. Egan of Notre Dame University, and several other members of the Catholic Educational Union.

Warfare at $8,000 per Gun per Minute.

The cost of firing one of Krupp's 130-ton steel guns is £650, or, adding the cost of the projectile, £300, about £950 for each shot fired. The gun costs £39,000, and it can only be fired at the most sixty times. Two shots a minute can be discharged, so that if it were fired continuously it would become valueless in about half an hour. The gun has a range of fifteen miles and the projectile weighs 2,600 pounds.—*London Court Journal.*

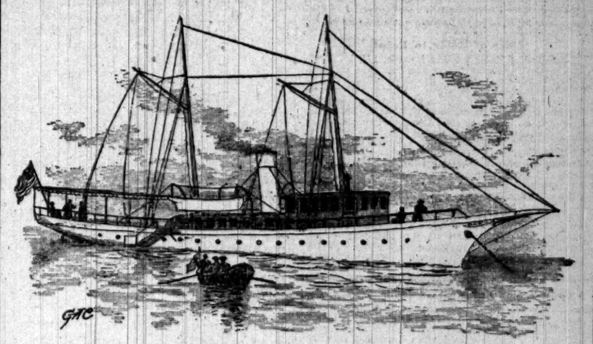
When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

TO SAIL THE LAKES.

FINE STEAM YACHT OF MICHAEL CUDAHY IN THE HARBOR.

The Catherine C. Reaches the City from Wyandotte, Mich., Where It Was Built—It Is the Largest and Finest Steam Yacht in the Chicago Fleet—Besides Being Equipped in the Most Sumptuous Way the Trim Craft Is an Ideal Cruiser.

The Catherine C., the beautiful steam yacht of Michael Cudahy, just built by the Davis Boat and Oar company of Wyandotte, Mich., has steamed into the harbor. It had no sooner dropped anchor than it became the center of attraction to a crowd of people who thronged the viaduct to get a look at it.



MICHAEL CUDAHY'S NEW STEAM YACHT CATHERINE C.

It is the largest and finest yacht of the Chicago fleet, and compares favorably with the splendid floating homes in which many New York men visited the Exposition last summer. It is roomy and comfortable, has a good speed, and is an ideal cruiser. Its extreme length over all is 131 feet, length on deck 119 feet, beam 17 feet, and depth of hold 8 feet. It has a pretty overhang at bow and stern, and its two spars set off the whole boat.

The engine-room and machinery constitute one of its most attractive features. It has a triple expansion engine, the cylinders measuring ten, sixteen, and twenty-five inches in diameter respectively, by fifteen-inch stroke. The engine is so arranged as to be easily handled with one hand, by a steam reversing gear, even when running at full speed. The reversing lever and throttle valve are within six inches of each other, by which means the engineer is able to handle the machinery when at close quarters. Beside the main engine the engine-room contains a high speed, direct acting engine belted to a dynamo, which furnishes electric lights for the whole boat. A long surface condenser occupies a good part of one side of the room, the engineer's state-room occupying the corresponding space on the opposite side. A complete system of pipes connected with their respective pipes supply hot and cold water. These engines are models of beauty and strength. The boiler, which is an improved water-tube boiler, has a grate surface of forty-seven square feet.

CABIN OF THE CATHERINE C.

The state-rooms will be greatly admired. Each of them has a washstand of Tennessee marble, with silver-plated plumbing. The locker and dressing case are built in the wall, and near them is a full-length cheval mirror. It is provided also with dead lights, which, together with a large skylight in the deck, afford abundant ventilation. The woodwork is all solid mahogany of magnificent finish.

Designed so largely for comfort the yacht was allowed an abundance of deck-room. It is thought fifty people can be accommodated comfortably on its spacious decks. Therefore all the cabins are in the hold. The only rooms on deck are the smoking-room and pilot house, and the trunk cabin over the engine-room. Following the latest plans the cabins are all aft of the engine. The companionway enters the forward end directly into the main cabin. On either side of the cabin are three large berths. Under the berths are large lockers and outside of the lockers are wide seats with velvet cushions. The berths are inclosed by silk curtains. In the after end of the cabin is the toilet-room. On either side of the companionway are state-rooms. The one on the starboard side has one berth and the port one has two, built in the Pullman style. All conveniences are found in these staterooms and they excel the finest steamers.

Entering the forward cabins through the companionway which opens in the starboard side of the deck-house the dining-room is reached. Large sideboards stretch the whole length of both sides. Immediately forward is the galley and forward of that are placed the officers' state-rooms. The forecastle fills the remaining space in the bow of the boat.

The boat has been provided with an auxiliary schooner rig, and in case of a breakage in the machinery, will not be helpless. The planks are of 2½-inch oak, and the Catherine C. can safely ride out almost any summer storm. It carries two lifeboats, one being self-righting and non-capsizable. It is expected that it will be able to make over fifteen miles an hour, and to cruise at an average speed of twelve miles.

All complete and ready to sail the Catherine C. cost over $50,000. It is commanded by Capt. Buscey, who was in charge of Allison Armour's yacht Gryphon last summer, which was used so often by the Infanta Eulalia.

FORWARD DECK OF THE CATHERINE C.

Intoxication from Tea.

Although Cowper speaks of "the cups that cheer, but not inebriate," there is evidence of the intoxicating power of tea. In China tea is rarely used till it is a year old, because of the peculiar intoxicating property which new tea possess. Three or four grains of theine are contained in less than half an ounce of good tea, and may be taken in a day by most full-grown persons without unpleasant effects; but if twice this quantity, or eight grains a day, be taken the pulse becomes more frequent, the heart beats more strongly, and trembling comes on. At the same time the imagination is excited, and after a while the thoughts wander, visions begin to be seen, and a peculiar state of intoxication comes on. All these symptoms are followed by and pass off in a deep sleep. Whether the tannin in tea contributes in any degree to its exhilarating or narcotic action is not known. That it does aid in the exhilarating effect which tea produces is rendered very probable by the fact that a species of tannin is the principle ingredient in the Indian betel nut, which is so much prized in the East and which is said to produce a mild and agreeable intoxication. Mate or Paraguay tea, prepared from the leaves of the Brazilian holly in the state in which it is commonly used, is a stimulating beverage, also intoxicates.—*Baltimore American.*

A Suspicious Coincidence.

Members of Congress and others at Washington are selling out their holdings of sugar trust stock. That is the cause given of the heavy slump in the stock yesterday and the day before. This curious enough, is coincident with the appointment of the Senatorial Investigating committee. The game has been exposed and the gamblers at the capital are dropping their cards and chips and flying to cover. That seems to be the situation in a nutshell. Now we are to see whether the Senate is to be permitted to ratify its bargain with the trust.—*Springfield Republican.*

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VIOLATES GOOD LAW.

HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDING ABUSED BY THE "DREIBUND" DECISION.

An Ex-Judge of Cook County Reviews the Ruling of Judges Sears, Adams, and Tuley—The Proceeding, According to the Well-Settled Rules in This Country and England, Is Collateral Only and Can Never Be Used Properly as a Writ of Review or Error.

An ex-Judge of Cook County reviews the recent decision of the "Dreibund," Judges Sears, Adams, and Tuley, in its relation to the function of a writ of habeas corpus, as follows:

First—A new practice seems to have been recently inaugurated by some of the Judges in Cook County in regard to writs of habeas corpus quite at variance with the statute and the well settled rules which have long prevailed in this country and in England relating to the force and effect and scope of that writ. In the first place it has always been held that a habeas corpus proceeding is a collateral proceeding and that it will not reach any judgment without the same is absolutely void; that it can never be used as a writ of review or writ of error, or by way of appeal to correct any irregularity whatever in any proceeding where the court had jurisdiction of the subject matter and the person; that it cannot be used to examine into the guilt, or innocence, of any one charged with a criminal offense, and that whenever it is shown that a person is in custody under and by virtue of a legal warrant or order or judgment of a court, that ended it, and the prisoner is to be remanded into custody of the officer who holds him—the law being that if any of these matters are controverted then they could only be reached by some direct proceeding attacking them directly and not collaterally. This is not only the law in this State, as has been declared by a long series of adjudicated cases, but it is the law as declared by our statutes and it is the law everywhere in every State in the Union. [Kelley vs. People, 115 Ill., 583; Ex parte Smith, 117, Ill., 63; People vs. Foster, 104 Ill., 156.]

Scope and Operation of the Writ.

Second—The principle is well settled that a writ of habeas corpus does not have the scope, nor is it intended to perform the office of a writ of error or appeal, neither can it be used as a writ of review. This doctrine is elementary in the law. The writ then cannot be resorted to for the purpose of reviewing and correcting orders and judgments which are erroneous merely. It deals with more radical defects, which go to the jurisdiction of the court or officers, and which render the proceeding or judgment void. A distinction between a proceeding or judgment which is void and one that is voidable only for error, is recognized in these cases and must be observed. It must be conceded, therefore, that for mere error, no matter how flagrant, the remedy is not by writ of error in this State. In other words, no court can disregard the well established distinction between the scope and operation of a writ of error and a writ of habeas corpus and make the latter a substitute for the former. The rule established by the United States Supreme Court, as laid down by Mr. Justice Bradley in ex parte Siebold, 100 U. S., 376, is as follows: "The writ of habeas corpus cannot be used as a mere writ of error. Mere error in the judgment or proceeding under and by virtue of which a person is imprisoned constitutes no ground for the issuance of the writ. Hence, upon a return of a writ of habeas corpus, that a prisoner is detained under a conviction and sentence by a court having jurisdiction of the cause, the general rule is that he will be instantly remanded. No inquiry will be instituted into the regularity of the proceedings, unless, perhaps, where the court has cognizance by writ of error or appeal to review the judgment."

What Can Be Reviewed on Habeas Corpus?

Third—If a party is detained on process, then both by the common law and by the statutes of this State the existence and validity of the process are the only facts in issue. If the process is found to be valid on its face, the prisoner must assume the burden of impeaching its validity by showing a want of jurisdiction. Error, irregularity, or want of form is no objection, and can only be reached by appeal to the court from which it issues. If there is no legal power to render the judgment or decree or issue the process there was no competent court, and consequently no judgment as to process, but a court has the power to make wrong decisions equally with right decisions, and there is a method of correcting them every time, but not by writs of habeas corpus.

[People ex rel. vs. Foster, 104 Ill., 158; Kelly vs. The People, 115 Ill., 583; ex parte Smith, 117 Ill., 63; McLeod's case, 2 Hill, 647, with the valuable notes of Mr. Hill.]

Fourth—There are only two ways of attacking a judicial proceeding—one is direct, the other collateral. Any proceeding by the party for the purpose of avoiding or correcting a judgment is a direct attack which will be successful upon showing the existence of fraud. An attempt to do the same thing in any other proceeding is a collateral attack, which will be successful upon showing a *want of power*. The doctrine of collateral attack implies that the jurisdiction of the court denies its power to act at all in the matter, and declares that the Judge who entered up the judgment had no authority to do so, and treats such a nullity as void adjudication. Again, the doctrine of collateral attack has nothing whatever to do with the issues or the matter contested on the trial, or with the facts which led up to the very entry of the judgment, but singles out the judgment, examines that, and then the question is presented in this way: Did the Judge who entered up that judgment have the power to act in the matter at all? Did he have the jurisdiction of the person and the subject-matter? And was he authorized by law to exercise such of his powers, prerogatives, and functions to enter any judgment at all in the matter? The sole and only question is this: the court have the power to hear and determine the matter which came before it? If it did, then it had jurisdiction and its judgment can neither be set aside nor nullified by any corporate number of Judges, whether sitting together or alone, by any such proceeding as that of a writ of habeas corpus.

When a Judgment Can Be Assailed.

Fifth—In order to make a judgment void collaterally either, first, a legal organization of the tribunal; or, second, jurisdiction over the subject matter; or, third, jurisdiction over the person must be wanting or, finally, one or more of these matters must have been lost after it had once existed. In determining whether the court had jurisdiction at all or not it is the duty of the court to ascertain whether the court whose action is sought to be reviewed was authorized by law to take jurisdiction of the subject matter, and if so, whether it was authorized to adjudge, and if it was so authorized, then it matters how erroneous or even absurd the rulings of the Judge were the judgment which was entered is, nevertheless, binding upon all whom the law shall be bound by it until it is reversed in a regular and direct proceeding instituted for that purpose. While it remains a judgment it cannot be inquired into nor its regularity questioned in any collateral proceeding. In other words, the inquiry is not whether the court acted properly, but had it a right to act at all? Was the judgment rendered in the exercise of unlimited power or of conferred authority? If the former, the whole proceeding is utterly void everywhere; if the latter, it is always obligatory till reversed. This rule, then, is a plain one, and ordinarily of easy application. The inquiry is not whether the proof was sufficient, but was such a case presented to the court as called upon it to act, to deliberate, and to decide? Was its aid properly invoked? Why was this rule ignored in the Election Commissioners' cases? Their cases were not pending on appeal before the Dreibund, and they were not brought there on a writ of error. Where, then, did they get their authority to review Judge Chetlain's rulings and how did this occur?

Mr. Church's Views on Habeas Corpus.

Sixth—Mr. Church in his work on habeas corpus, p. 304, Sec. 250, says: "In some of the States the Supreme Court, the Superior or District Court, and other courts of general jurisdiction are all on the same basis so far as their authority, power, or jurisdiction is concerned relative to proceedings in habeas corpus. They have the same power, the same authority, the same jurisdiction. The statutes has invested them all with the same panoply of power, and neither sustains to the other the relation of a superior or an inferior court in the same sense that a District Court, Superior Court, or a Supreme Court is superior to a court of a Justice of the Peace or other court of special and limited jurisdiction. The word 'superior' or 'inferior' can with no propriety be applied to the jurisdiction exercised by either. It is in each the same, one and identical. Therefore to ask one of these tribunals to review the commitment made by another would be in reality a sort of collateral appeal from a jurisdiction to itself. And where the officer returns such a commitment, or the warrant upon which he holds the party, if the warrant is good upon its face the inquiry should extend no further, because the commitment has been made by a court of general jurisdiction, and the court of general jurisdiction should not review the proceedings of another on the writ of habeas corpus. The principles of comity should prevail."

Mr. Justice Baldwin says in Grignon's Lessee vs. Astor, 2 How, 341, that "it is a universal principle that when the power or jurisdiction is designated to any public officer or tribunal over a subject matter, and its exercise is confined to his or her discretion, the acts so done are binding and valid as to the subject matter, and individual rights will not be disturbed collaterally for anything done in the exercise of that discretion within the authority and power conferred."

Church in his work on habeas corpus, Sec. 393, says: "It has been said by a thousand courts and a thousand Judges that alleged errors and irregularities behind the judgment cannot be inquired into on habeas corpus, and that the writ of habeas corpus was never designed to be a writ of error by which the errors or irregularities of final judgments could be reviewed. No matter how flagrant the error, the party must prosecute his appeal, writ of error, or certiorari; his remedy is not by habeas corpus. On this writ nothing will be inquired except jurisdictional defects." [See also Sec. 226.] It is a universal principle that when a court has jurisdiction of the person and subject matter, no judgment, although erroneous, will be reversed or vacated except by a direct proceeding.

As to Constitutional Limitations.

Cooley in his work on constitutional limitations, Sec. 4318, says: "When it is once made to appear that a court has jurisdiction both of the subject matter and the parties, the judgment which it pronounces must be held conclusive and binding upon the parties thereto and their friends, notwithstanding the court may have proceeded irregularly or erred in the application of the law to the case before it. It is a general rule that irregularity in the course of judicial proceedings do not render them void. And if a party claims to be aggrieved by this he must apply to the court in which the suit is pending to set aside the proceedings or to give him such other redress as he thinks himself entitled to, or he must take steps to have the judgment reversed by removing the case for review to an appellate court, if any such there be. Whenever the validity of the proceedings arises in any collateral suit he will be held bound by them to the same extent as if, in all respects, the court had proceeded, probably because irregularity cannot be taken advantage of collaterally, and only by direct appeal." [Millard vs. Marmon, 116 Ill., 552-3; Kelly vs. The People, 115 Ill., 548; The People ex rel. vs. Foster, 104 Ill., 156; Hammond vs. The People, 32 Ill., 446; Ex Parte Smith, 117 Ill., 64.]

Case of Kelly in Point.

The case of Kelly vs. The People, 115 Ill., 588, is an important one in considering this subject, and is as follows: At the January term, 1884, of the Criminal Court of Cook County Kelly was put on trial under an indictment in four counts, setting forth a former conviction at the July term, 1882, for robbery. He was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for fourteen years, under what is known as the habitual criminal act. The record which was offered to prove the former conviction showed that he was indicted at the July term, 1882, for robbery, that he pleaded not guilty when arraigned, but afterwards waived the intervention of a jury and was tried by the court without the jury and was found guilty by the court in manner and form as charged in the indictment and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. On the case being taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of error it was contended that this judgment by the court was absolutely void and special stress was laid upon the case of Windsor vs. McVeigh, 93 U. S., 274, but the court found otherwise and held that the judgment was not void, but at best was only erroneous. In deciding the case the court considers at length what is void and what is merely an erroneous judgment and then declares that the court having jurisdiction of the person and the crime, if it erred in the exercise of that jurisdiction it could not be attacked collaterally at all. If this Kelly case had come before Judge Sears and his coordinates on habeas corpus, according to their theory of law, he would have been instantly discharged with a certificate of good moral character.

Action in the Commissioners' Case.

The Election Commissioners' case is a case where the course of procedure becomes of the utmost importance, and if the "Dreibund" or the "three coordinates" had no rights to go into the question and the correctness of Judge Chetlain's rulings in the case of the Election Commissioners on a writ of habeas corpus then they should be subject to the severest censure for their usurpation and not Judge Chetlain. Can Messrs. Sears, Adams, and Tuley arrogate to themselves the right to ignore all of the well-settled rules of practice and methods of procedure with impunity and expect that nothing whatever will be said about it?

If the people of this State are expected to obey the laws then let the Judges themselves set the example of observing them and not of trampling them under foot in the way and manner exhibited by the "three coordinates" in the Election Commissioners case.

"The government of this country is a government of laws and not of men," said Chief Justice Marshall in deciding the case of Marbury vs. Madison, 1 Cranch, 137, and the late Mr. Justice Miller said in deciding the case of the United States vs. Lee, 106, U. S., 196-220, "No man in this country is so high that he is above the law. No officer of the law may set that law at defiance with impunity. All the officers of the government, from the highest to the lowest, are creatures of the law and are bound to obey it."

The remainder of the ex-Judge's review of the Dreibund decision will appear in the next issue of THE TRIBUNE.

THEY RUN TO GRANDILOQUENT TITLES.

High-Sounding Names the Characteristic of Many Secret Societies.

Harper's Weekly: Among the new and startling secret societies which we note in this country is that of the Independent Order of Hoo-Hoos, now spreading in the West and said to be on the point of gaining a foothold in the East. This joyous body, as we learn from chance references to it in the newspapers, is given to holding concatenations at stated intervals, with the aid of such officers as Supreme Snarks, Grand Vice-Snarks, and others as wonderful. The exact object which this worthy Hoo Hoos have for existing has not yet been disclosed to us, though we suspect that their aim may be no more serious than to promote the gayety of nations.

But their appearance calls attention anew to the extraordinary faculty possessed by the American people for forming strange secret societies with resounding names, and managed by officers bearing reverberating titles. On the whole the Hoo Hoos, with their Snarks, are rather modest, and seem to lack originality.

A few years ago there was said to exist in the State of Texas a secret society called the Gracious Pack of Free and Unterrified Jimplecutes, the head officer of which was an Exalted Supreme Willipus-Wallipus, and with a Grand Benign Old Giascutus and a Chief Refulgent and Iridescent Gee-Whiz. It is possible that this order never existed beyond the fertile imagination of a convalescent; but, on the other hand, there was no particular reason to doubt its existence. The account sounded, and still sounds, reasonable. The calling of an officer Refulgent and Iridescent seems to us especially probable, since many societies, with names modest and undemonstrative rather than otherwise, bestow upon their officers titles which stir the soul of the listener like the sound of a trumpet.

Indeed, why not our persistency as a people in launching new and remarkable societies result from our love of resounding titles? And may not this love spring from a genuine need for them born of our utter lack of titles in civil life? May there not be implanted in the human bosom an absolute and certain demand for titles which causes a man who cannot hope ever to become a Sir or a Lordship to snatch eagerly at such authorized names of being an Exalted Pussaint Grand? Further confirmation of this view may perhaps be found in the fact that every man among us who knows enough about a cannon to point out promptly and certainly the muzzle is a Colonel, while men have repeatedly reached the rank of Captain and Major in civil life who are quite at sea on the point of the exact location of this important part of a gun, and this is, in general way, that it is around one end somewhere. But supposing that we are correct in tracing the love of society titles, which fairly glow and dazzle by their own light, to our national lack of orders of nobility, it would be no argument in favor of a peerage, but rather the reverse, as if the societies actually the inborn cravings for titles, as they seem to do, they are better in the respect that the members undeniably pay for the thing themselves, while in the case of a peerage it is suspected that the untitled have in the end to provide more or less directly for its board and lodging.

Not only do the many wonderful secret societies seem to satisfy certain needs of the human constitution, but it does not appear that they do any particular harm in any other direction. We arrive at this conclusion from the fact that so far as we are aware, there is no Society for the Suppression of Societies. It is true that among the charges made by an Omaha woman, applying recently for divorce in South Dakota, was that her husband belonged to too many secret societies; but he seems to have been an exception. He belonged to so many, it appeared by the evidence, that attendance upon them all practically amounted to desertion. Not only was he a member of all the standard and well-known lodges, but all of the new and sporadic as well, including, we suppose, the Hoo-Hoos. She bore with him a long time, not even complaining when he joined the Ancient Order of the Colts of the Wild Ass and became Exalted Pussant Chief Colt. But when on one of his rare and brief visits to his home for the purpose of putting on a uniform, in the making of which the ends of the earth (especially the parts colored ends) had been robbed, he announced that he was about to join the Mystic Band of the Noble Sons of Belial, with the hope of some day becoming Worshipful Grand Eldest Son, she rebelled and started for South Dakota. She secured her divorce; but this man was clearly an extremist; besides another woman recently got a divorce in the same court because her husband fell down-stairs and jarred the house.

Ethan Allen's Sword.

The sword of Ethan Allen, preserved in the National Museum at Washington, is an old-fashioned blade about twenty-seven inches in length and slightly curved. The handle is made of horn or bone, and is some seven inches long. The mounting is of silver, marked with gold, but the latter is partially worn off. A dog's head of silver forms the end of the handle, and from this to the guard runs a silver chain. On one of the silver bands of the venerable leathern scabbard is the name "Ethan Allen," engraved in large letters; on another band, "E. Brasher, maker, N. York"; while on a third band appears the name "Martin Vosberg, 1775."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

GRAIN TRADE EVILS.

EDWARD S. RICHARDS THROWS SOME LIGHT ON THEM.

Enforcement of the Law Relating to Elevators and Railroads Is Needed—Heavy Losses to Shippers Through Shortages, the Carriers Protecting Themselves Under an Ambiguous Clause in the Bills of Lading—Demand for a Congressional Investigation of Grain-Handlers.

CHICAGO, June 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The fight between the grain dealers and the elevator men commenced about twenty years ago is now on. The effort on the part of the receivers and shippers of grain on the Chicago Board of Trade to find out the "why and wherefore" resulted in the appoin ting of a committee of five from the members of the Board of Trade to ascertain if possible why they have lost their business, how they lost it, and how to get it back again. This committee has done its work, but its report, judging from published accounts, does not indicate any concert of opinion, action, or result as to a solution of the trouble that has been a menace to the legitimate grain trade of Chicago for the last twenty-five years.

As far back as 1873 history shows the first tangible "kick" was made against the elevators by a diversion of about 13 per cent of the grain receipts from the elevators then operating in Chicago and charging two cents storage for the first ten days and one-half cent per bushel for each succeeding ten days. This rate was considered exorbitant and oppressive. The inspection department, then new and imperfect in its methods and organization, was far from satisfactory to the owners of the grain in its operation; as a culminating result of this dissatisfaction, in 1873 about 13 per cent of the grain receipts of Chicago were diverted from the elevators and sold by sample. This diversion continued until the year 1881, when it reached 61 per cent, since when it has averaged about 50 per cent of the entire receipts, which placed the elevator men in an alarming situation, who, despite their resistance and promises to listen to the vehement protestations of the grain trade, were unable to regain the business and confidence they had lost. It is true that with the increasing volume of business incident to the growth and prosperity of agricultural districts they simply lost what they never had and could not get—the disappointment was a crushing one to their expectations and aspirations.

Complications of New System.

The storage capacity of Chicago had been increased from 10,000,000 to 30,000,000 of bushels, involving an investment of millions of do lars that was being placed in jeopardy by the continued diversion of business from the elevators to the sample tab es on the Board of Trade, where the grain was sold on track for direct transfer from the Western to Eastern cars. While by this system of handling grain inspection charges and other complications incident to the elevator system were eliminated there were most serious defects in the track system which were mainly concentrated in the weighing of the property on track, which, in the absence of scales generally used as a basis of all purchase, sale, and freight contracts, the inaccuracy of which were the most glaring cause of dissatisfaction, creating a suspicion between the buyer, seller, and transportation companies, from which there appeared no means of escape.

In the year 1884 the writer, then a large shipper of grain to Eastern and Southern markets, having suffered largely in common with other shippers, undertook to relieve the situation by the introduction of what is known as the track scale system of handling sample grain, whereby the grain was taken out of the Western cars by machinery, passed through hopper scales of a special design, weighed in bulk and thence into the Eastern cars, thus securing and retaining the absolute identity of each and every carload of grain and at the same time getting the exact weight of the contents of every car without gross or tare. Plans were submitted to the Board of Trade of this method of handling grain and officially indorsed by a committee appointed to confer with the Eastern roads, with whom negotiations were commenced for the erection of suitable grain transfer houses in the yards of the different railroads entering the city.

The first contract was made by the writer with John Newell, President of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway company, in January, 1884, for the erection of a transfer house with about 150 cars per day, under which a house was built at Englewood, at an expense of over $20,000, and successfully operated for two years. The house was built without expense to the railroad company and in operation in June, 1884, and was continued in operation two years; when, for reasons satisfactory, therefore the cost of transferring to the railway company, absolute accuracy in weights and identity of the property, meeting with such favor that a law was passed by the Illinois Legislature to go into effect on July 1, 1886, known as the hopper scale law, by which it was required that the track scale system of handling grain should be discontinued in Chicago, substituting therefor the hopper scale system as provided and required by statute and in which a mandatory provision required the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to carry out its provisions.

Extension of Hopper Scale System.

The writer abandoned his business as grain shipper and gave his undivided attention to the transfer of grain under this and other contracts that were made by him and other parties under this or similar systems at the instigation of the grain dealers throughout the country to other Eastern roads. The weights secured at the Lake Shore transfer house at Englewood were investigated by the Board of Trade weighmaster, who issued duplicate certificates, for which a fee of 70 cents a car was paid and equa ly divided between the parties, and these weights being incorporated in the bills of lading and way-bills of the Eastern roads as a basis of their freight contracts, and at the same time reported back to the Western roads and the writer to make corrections of their original billing from the initial point of shipment in the West.

The success of the hopper scale system of handling grain widened the breach between the grain dealers and the elevator factions and popularized it to such an extent as an effective alternative and substitute that it was regarded as a most dangerous innovation upon the immense elevator interests of Chicago, upon which the railroads were in close alliance. The confidence in these weights, both East and West, called out exactions from the owners of the property in the settlement of claims for shortages that were not only embarrassing to the elevators to which the property was consigned, but unprofitable to the railroads who had issued bills of lading predicated upon these weights and for which they were responsible as common carriers. It was often the case that a carload of grain weighed by the track scale system in Chicago would fall short 2,000 to 3,000 pounds from the weights of the initial shipper. Evidence of these facts are indisputable, as can be attested by reputable shippers who like myself, have lost thousands of dollars arising from peculations to which I now refer; having cited an instance when the legitimate shippers of property had provided a remedy for their own protection, and which has been thwarted by elevator and railroad interests alike, which I will here attempt plainly and concisely to explain.

Enforcement of Law Needed.

It is said that a "good beginning makes a good ending." Here in my opinion is the foundation of all our troubles as grain dealers, a bad beginning exists in this, that the law requires that every railroad company or common carrier shall give a clean receipt or bill of lading on grain shipments received by them for transportation; upon this all transactions pertaining to the purchase, sale, or transportation of grain is predicated; this law is a dead letter and has been entirely disregarded for the last twenty years so far as railroads are concerned to my certain knowledge. The regular grain bill of lading for a carload of grain, instead of specifying the correct amount as required by law, contains the ambiguous term, "More they receipt for 30,000 pounds it is qualified by the conditions "more or less," or weights "subject to correction," which, in case of shortage, renders the bill of lading the only evidence of the carrier's liability) valueless as evidence in a claim for shortage or overcharge in freight, and I here make the charge without fear of successful contradiction that under the cover of these fraudulent bills of lading which are forced upon shippers millions of bushels of grain stolen annually from the legitimate owners of the property. I am prepared to go before a Congressional committee that will investigate this whole question and prove the truth of this assertion.

My experience with the Lake Shore and Michigan southern railway company has not only been unfortunate to myself, but necessarily so to them, as I have been forced to make investigations into these methods and questions as an entirety that place the ones where it properly belongs, not wholly upon that company, but upon the entire system of handling grain under existing methods. I am informed that Mr. Newell, as President of the Lake Shore road, received instructions from his superiors soon after my visit to New York in March, 1886, to compel an investigation of claims for heavy shortages against the company, begun by its officials and instigated by prominent shippers and abandoned by said officers for reasons best known to themselves before the investigation was completed, to break the contract with Richards for weighing and transferring their grain and take the consequences." This he did in an artistic manner, which action was followed on my part by suits for breach of contract. The courts have awarded me damages in both cases, in one suit for something over $11,000, which has been paid, and in another for $75,000, which is still pending in our Supreme Court, where it appears to have been hung up. This last case was decided by the trial court in February, 1890, affirmed by the Appellate Court in due time, but for some unknown reason has not been at this time finally disposed of by the Supreme Court.

I only cite my own experience in this connection as a grain shipper to show the desperate means they resort to to destroy that which they cannot control, and I stand ready under proper conditions and circumstances to back up the charge that nearly if not all the wrong that is now being done by the railroad-elevator combines and yielding profit to this "unholy alliance" starts under the cover of these bogus bills of lading and are the entering wedge to lesser evils, and, further, that the elevator system, as such, and as it is now conducted throughout the country, is dangerously defective to those that are compelled to use it.

The wise men who until recently managed the immense elevator interests in Chicago saw the handwriting on the wall and received with open arms the English syndicate which came to their rescue, and found after they had acquired this valuable (?) property it would be necessary in order to get interest on their investment—say nothing of a profit—to "pooh-bah" the business and become warehousemen, mixers, dealers, shippers, and general absorbers of everything in sight, which, it is now developed, places them in a questionable relation to the producer and consumer, who find it necessary in their business to use public warehousemen in the capacity alone.

There can be no distinction between a bank that receives money on deposit and a warehouse that receives wheat on deposit, which is also money. They are both custodians of public property and owe a faithful, honest allegiance to their patrons, the public. From this proposition there can be no escape; the duties and obligations of each are clearly defined by law. A common carrier is responsible for the safe and proper delivery of freight and passengers that it contracts to transport and deliver, barring insurrections and acts of God. This is the law and should be their creed. The same conditions practically apply to the public warehouseman. When he renounces that situation and goes beyond his legitimate prerogatives he becomes a wrong-doer and is amenable to the public; neither can serve two masters.

A prominent railroad President once said in speaking of their bills of lading that a contract made in Illinois could not be enforced in Massachusetts. This being the case, Congress alone can settle these grievances so far as they apply to inter-State business, which includes about eighteen-twentieths of the business done in Chicago. If the fault lies in the bills of lading there should be an amendment to the inter-State law compelling the issuance of clean bills. In that case the man in Massachusetts can fight his own battles with the railroads when his shipments fall short at destination. A master of a vessel is compelled to sign a bill of lading for every pound of grain put aboard his ship and in case of shortage at destination, whether his fault or not, he has to pay the bill. Why this discrimination between carriers?

If a public warehouseman is to be a compounder, mixer, and dealer in grain, what protection, outside of his faith in the elevator management, has a man who has a lot of choice wheat or corn that he wants to sell upon its intrinsic value? I can certainly say that the primary markets west of Chicago is even worse than it is here. A high railroad official at Kansas City told the writer some time ago that the wheat along the line of his road last year was of unusually good, while that on the line of another road, both centering at Kansas City, was of a very inferior quality, and that his people complained because they could not get better grades for their good wheat than the other people got for their poor wheat. He denounced the practice of elevators mixing grain as pernicious one, unjust and unfair to both buyer and seller, the only profit being to the elevator people. The sentiment in the West among producers and shippers is against all these methods, and they only submit upon the principle that what cannot be cured must be endured. There is much more to this subject than is here set forth, which is crude, and it can only be reached by a powerful and searching inquisition; then all the facts will come out.

EDWARD S. RICHARDS.

RECORD OF THE COURTS SATURDAY.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

JUDGE BRENTANO—5,487—Charles Berg and Cari Vallentin vs. Sara Perlinski; on finds., $125 and sat.—1,358—Max Stacek vs. Ernest L. Snor; on ver., $1,200.—4,477—Meinhard Bruggemann vs. Stearn's Jewelry Co.; on ver., $1,400; appealbd.

JUDGE BLANKE—12,437—Elizabeth Dorn vs. Paul Bessemo; on defit., $288.—12,034—Albert L. Shreiber vs. Gottlieb Bauer et al.; on Cane Stool Co.; on ver. $818.60; appid.—10,717—Peck Bros. & Co. vs. George L. and Janet L. Mirchie; on ver. $2,052.83; appid.—9,934—Marvin Travis vs. Metropolitan St. Ry. Co.; on ver. $10,000; appid.—11,932—E. Jonnson vs. Stony Island Hote; Co., Paul Knafel, and J. H. Lamson; on ver. $395.15; appid.

JUDGE GOGGIN—116—Carl, Gordon, Hart vs. Chicago West Division Ry. Co.; on ver. $10,000; appid.—7,047—Isaac Davis, use of John McGraw, vs. Mrs. Anna Cole; $96.05.

JUDGE BURKE—26,037—M. A. Bartlett vs. W. A. Gites; on ver., $200.—23,824—Pearless Knitting Mills Company vs. James Dalton & Co.; on defit., $4536.80; ques. of fact.—25,818—Fourth National Bank of N. Y. vs. A. A. Peterson; on defit., $1,793.09.

JUDGE GIBBONS—26,682—Koehn Bros. vs. John Kyselka; on defit., $437.57.

JUDGE BAKER—9,058—Baltimore Packing Co. vs. Joseph Herron and H. Riebous; on ver., $1,816.—6,676—Max Kastenbein vs. Gottlieb Howe; on ver., $70.40; appid.—25,097—David Seonfield vs. Ira G. Mosher; on ver., $24; appid.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—25,221—Albert G. Postlewaite vs. Illinois Tel. Co.; on defit., $68,376.14.

JUDGE WINDES—125,352—Cook & Mangan vs. National Printing and Engraving Company; on finding, $641.67; appid.

JUDGE DUNNE—201—E. A. Potsky vs. World's Columbian Exposition; on ver., $125; appid.—1,051—Charles McCormick vs. William Kellogg Newspaper Company; on ver., $1,550; appid.—24,934—John T. Sherwer and J. King, use of Fitch Bros., vs. Fred W. Frioberg; on finds., $147.50.—4,634—Vanne Hanson vs. Fidelity Bank Co.; on ver., $1,500; appid.—13,459—A. Rosenthel, admr. Alter Uchinok, vs. Hess Bros.; on ver., $5,000; appid.—20,586—Geo. Kennedy, use of Robert Sherriff, vs. Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.; on ver., $576; appid.

Decrees.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—8,548—Achtien vs. Kroon. Dec. sale.—9,284—Kimball vs. Colby. Same.—9,736—Hall vs. Hall; dec. for pltf.—9,911—Same vs. Same; dec.—9,068—Same vs. Sorenson. Same.—10,027—Divorce. Eda Erickson from Nils Erickson. Desertion.—158—Barrett vs. Griswold. Dec. sale.

JUDGE HORTON—4,124—Patrick B. Ryan vs. John G. Ryan. Final dec. appid.—1,797—Schilling vs. Le Meire. Final dec.—9,463—Mary E. Goodman vs. Thomas S. Goodman et al. Dec. appt., Comr.

JUDGE STEIN—3,288—Divorce; Frederick H. Gauger from Anna Gauger.—1,119—North American S. L. and H. Association of St. Paul, Minn., vs. Shaw; dec. sale.—1,114—Same vs. Springer; same.—1,166—Same vs. Shaw; same.—1,250—Same vs. Same; dec. sale.—3,250—Louise Nelson vs. Vincent R. Nelson et al.; same.

JUDGE GROSSCUP—22,432—Central Trust Co. vs. United States Rolling Stock Co.; decree of sale, $35,000.

Court Calls for Monday.

JUDGE GOGGIN—No. 9,384 continued two weeks.

JUDGE WINDES—9 a. m.—General call. Term Nos. 19,000 to 20,163.

JUDGE BAKER—No. 11,249 dismissed in Judge Windes' general call.

Appellate Court—Opinions will be filed in Nos. 12,103, 107, 110, 114, 116, 121, 123, 124, 126, 127, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140.

JUDGE BLANKE—Branch No. 1 (Criminal Court) —Nos. 3,252, 3,250, 3,318, 3,150, 3,254, 560, 2,327, and 3,611.

JUDGE DUNNE—Branch No. 2 (Criminal Court) —Nos. 1,179, 1,247, 1,253, 1,254, 1,256, 1,262, 1,263, 472, 54, 304, 24,493, and 430.

JUDGE PAYNE—Branch No. 3 (Criminal)—Nos. 3,049, 1,592, 1,732, 2,098, 2,683, 2,831, 3,104, 1,448, 1,636, 1,685.

JUDGE GIBBONS—Branch No. 4 (Criminal)—Nos. 1,801, 3,054, 3,109.

JUDGE GROSSCUP—(United States Court)—No. 17 on trial.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., June 2.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court handed down opinions in the following cases today: Affirmed, People vs. Flock, People vs. James, People vs. Ingraham, Globe Iron Works vs. Steamer John B. Ketcham, Scherer vs. Judson, Taylor vs. Deveaux, Wyman vs. Village of St. Johns, Donovan vs. Ward, Gillison vs. Crossman, Brown vs. Slutson, Mason vs. Partrick, Miller vs. Miller, Thompson vs. Price. Reversed, Roepke vs. Michigan Central Ry. Co., Grondin vs. Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Ry. Co., Tarrah vs. Bursley, Township of Cummin vs. County of Ogomaw, Bandelsa vs. Moody, People vs. Jassins, People vs. Kiner, People vs. Gordon. In Ionia, Estois & Barry Ins. Co. vs. Ionia Circuit Judge and in Grow vs. Bay Circuit Judge writs of mandamus were granted. In Lawrence vs. Donovan, Wayne Circuit Judge order to show cause denied. Court adjourned without day.

DISCUSSES MUNICIPAL MISRULE.

Lecture by the Rev. Charles R. Martin Under the Auspices of Citizenship League.

The Rev. Charles R. Martin lectured yesterday afternoon at the People's Institute under the auspices of the Christian Citizenship League. His subject was "Municipal Reform." The cities of today, he said, had favorable conditions for municipal misrule, because of the heterogeneous character of the population. The immigrant had become an element of disturbance. The character of the immigrant during the last decade had changed for the worse. Chicago was governed not by voters but by the political committees. These were organized for the purpose of distributing money for elections, and, what was more important, dealing out the offices. The saloons, 7,000 in number, controlled 35,000 votes, and were the political power of the machine. The remedy for these evils lay in getting politics away from partisanship. The people would have to become interested and realize that it was for their good to bring about a reform. The stay-at-home voters should go to the polls, and the ballot should be placed in the hands of women.

IS FREE FROM SMOKE.

CHICAGO SUGAR REFINING COMPANY'S STACK CLEAN.

The Officers of the Concern Take Pride in Abating a Nuisance and Also Save Money—Even When Burning 400 Tons of Soft Coal a Day the Tall Chimney Emitted No Smudge—How It Is Accomplished—Tremont House a Violator of the Smoke Ordinance.

A perfect example of smoke consumption is furnished by the tall smokestack of the Chicago Sugar Refining company at Taylor and Beech streets. The stack towers 250 feet in the air. Beneath it, the owners claim, is the largest boiler plant in the United States. The top of that notable chimney may be watched for hours without the discovery of an emission of smoke. Public spirit and business economy have brought this praiseworthy condition about. Oil is now burned, but until recently bituminous coal was used. Even then there was a minimum of smoke, for the company used an improved furnace and exercised strict discipline over its fireman.

The boiler capacity of the plant is 8,000 horse-power. There are three power-houses besides kiln furnaces connected with the chimney. In all there are sixty furnaces. Some idea of the immense amount of work that can be done without the production of smoke may be gained by the statement that 25,000 bushels of corn are ground up daily and the daily product reaches sixty carloads of stuff. When the company burned coal it consumed 400 tons daily, or a train load of probably thirty-five cars, and still there was no smoke. But it was worth a fireman's job to permit a single one of the fifty-six furnaces to emit smoke. There is a man posted on the twelfth floor of the factory who keeps a watch of the big chimney. There is an electric wire running to the boiler plant and upon the first symptoms of a sooty eruption the gongs ring in the furnace-rooms and an inspection is at once made of every furnace. C. H. Matthiessen, President of the company, said Saturday:

"We take a great deal of pride in the fact that we don't make a particle of smoke. We abolished the nuisance for two reasons: First, because we thought we ought to and, second, because smoke means waste. When we located out here twelve years ago this place was practically in the country. There were no building about us. It was a site of a lumber yard. Gradually the city has grown up around us and we felt it our duty to abolish the smoke along with other citizens who were doing the same thing. We were so well pleased with the results that it is now a matter of pride and economy with us."

Nuisance Abated Two Years Ago

Philip C. Bauer, Vice-President and Superintendent of the company, has directly brought about the reform in the chimney. "You see," he said, "although we are operating the largest boiler plant in the United States. We began a few years ago to abate the smoke nuisance. We put in a set of furnaces, which have mechanical stokers. By being strict with employés we managed to consume practically all the smoke. I started out on the theory that if a chimney could be kept from smoking three hours it could be kept from smoking all the time. We were then burning 400 tons of coal a day. I induced a man on the fifth floor of the plant to stay at a window where the stack was at all times under his observation. He is there yet for that matter. We put in electric gongs in the power plant which he rang whenever he saw any smoke. At first the firemen were careless and I have discharged scores of them because of their inattention to business. I discharged nine men in one day and it soon became known that no smoke was to go up that chimney. A regulation was adopted that for the second offense the man could consider himself discharged. That still holds good, but I do not have to discharge men any longer. I have daily reports from the man on the twelfth floor and I have found that the only way to suppress smoke and keep it suppressed is by vig lance. Since we got the oil plant installed there is absolutely no smoke. The suppression is perfectly feasible and economical."

Adjoining the sugar refinery is the Wisconsin Central roundhouse. One locomotive standing idle in the house and exerting no power was emitting a dense smudge, while right by it there was 800 horse-power in active operation without a particle of smoke.

Can Suppress the Nuisance.

Owen F. Aldis, who, with Bryan Lathrop and Franklin H. Head, constituted practically the Society for the Prevention of Smoke, said yesterday that the smoke nuisance in Chicago could be suppressed, that it should be, and that he would contribute toward the support of any efficient organization that might be formed to suppress it. He said: "The city itself could abolish the smoke if the municipal government saw fit to do it. It has all the machinery necessary. A Society for the Prevention of Smoke suspended last year after it had exhausted all the funds contributed and Mr. Lathrop and myself had spent several thousand dollars of our own money in settling accounts. Whether the society was not supported because of the hard times or because we made so many enemies while fighting the nuisance I do not know. But its suppression is a practical problem, as we have demonstrated. There are smoke consuming furnaces and devices which may be adapted to any plant and with any sort of attention abate the production of smoke 90 per cent. I will gladly contribute to the support of a smoke prevention organization, but personally I feel I have done my

S WERE BIG.

D RAILROAD LINES S THE EARTH.

Have Established Atlo Steamship Lines Con- Russia Railroad and He Locked Was Mon- Interesting Career in ns May Yet Bear Fruit erested.

cago yesterday a short Diego, Cal., touching a between the Santa Fé oor Navigation company e dispatch was not news d connection was con- up the way to the story of a curious financier, he World's Fair season B. Curtis. He was a s big enough to hold and and transportation

al Chicagoans who had into his way of thinking. ua Fé road by saying rm a syndicate to pur- s of its land in Mohave the purpose of produc- ng the canaigre plant ance. This and other ry was able to produce, to be sent to San Diego, de the terminus of the sian steamship line also to establish. This with the Amoor River nd greatest tea raising d was to be put in touch hen by way of the Santa he railroad was willing nds, but Gen. A. J. of the road's land de- ite satisfied with Curtis' ter was looked into a matter was dropped.

cago Capitalists.

rtis had interested W. e time Superintendent orld's Fair; Lieut. Al- dmate, now a Chicago fficer in the Illinois Na- . Bartlett, the Standard er of a steamship line y and Brazil. Others rporation was formed, d in Chicago. Curtis is said, that he was hun- at him, but it was he needed money. It ago and other money, so ply these pressing needs re was an attorney in so thoroughly in Mr. ally nursed him through hold-fever and paid the

to Chicago at Curtis' his share of the stock of ny and the "Interna- any" he was to give up hips that were at that n trade not being brisk, ch the Russians are and Mr. Curtis' half- rred capitalistic interest nies. One day it was did not have the finan- d been supposed he had. al in the offices of the ip companies and Mr. te is now in New York. end of his Chicago go wanted to establish a ships so that the earth the carrying out of his

ord in Chicago.

Curtis once—some five ame here as the repre- gnans, who wished to e was up to that time in treet elevated railroad. once. He ran up against Chicago City Council in State street L scheme. As d Curtis by several grades romised to get capital this to run a line around Chicago's Council's bigger eet railroad than was y Mountains and the his earth-girdling route. used him to be called off

hat some folks were dis- event the establishment steamship line connect- d with the United States an Diego, the port, and come the beneficiaries. mpany is known to be s of Russians a source ense western points of tett's eyes were opened ble that the bill which ring oil in which he is r West of the United

COMPANION SMOKE.

es the Dieppe Express jects to Tobacco.

ew York *Herald*: The aves the Gare St. La- h the steamboat from hould, according to the t Rouen; but the pas- a few days ago, says a , by its pulling up sud- the fields near Mantes, st out of the carriage ard was seen to make artment and enter into occupants. People be- what had occurred, and n that some terrible mitted, but the uneasi- as soon set at rest when

question was occupied nd one of them had intense disgust of the smoking. What passed be left to the imagina- hat the smoker puffed other, determined not the gauntlet. "I bet you won't," replied the y, whereupon his op- alarm bell and stopped

essed his astonishment g a train far so trifling curred even to an En- s the answer, "Aoh! son pipe, et il était dit interdit de flourner." well," said the guard, ays that the bell must rious reason. You were ght very well have wait- d. Rouen to make your obliged to draw up a

bien égal, je allai en retorted the enemy of went on. He was rather ggage was detained at his appearances, but ho ity him, except perhaps ague Contre l'Abus du

AS OF THE DAY.

eck There Would Be Hanging Itself.

Post: There appears wave of mental dis- the world, due, we be- e rapidity with which ave revolutionized so- s a story of an African l on board an English over the ship, includ- He was so overcome by ound him that he went d suicide by jumping

e of these socialistic and see on every side as a personality with find its abundance of great men, and see ive on the State as if limitless powers and ead belief that if the t were enlarged the ade government diffi- would disappear, we progress proved too man reason, and that, here would be much ief.

ADDS TO THEIR CASH.

CHICAGO MILLIONAIRES FIND SUGAR-GROWING PROFITABLE.

Their Avocation of Planting Nets Large Profits—Ben Cable Decides to Be a Congressional Candidate Against Col. Marsh—Benefits of Pearl Harbor to the United States Navy—How Executive Sessions Make Trouble for Senate Employes—Notes About Statesmen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—[Special.]—The debate in the Senate over the sugar schedule is being watched by capitalists all over the country, for many have a more active interest even than speculation in sugar trust certificates. For instance, there is a big colony of Chicago millionaires in Louisiana who always spend a part of the winter on the Teche. They live in a section of country that for picturesque beauty is unexcelled by anything on this side of the big water. They go there primarily because the climate is mild and the country charming to look at and full of life and health. The same reasons took Joe Jefferson a little higher up on the Teche, where he owns 4,800 acres of land lying inside of the lake, that is shaped like a horseshoe. These Chicagoans, to amuse themselves, thought they would try a little sugar planting. That they have succeeded goes without saying. McLaury, one of them, who owns the Belleview plantation of 7,500 acres, has made in two years 5,000,000 pounds of white sugar. He received from the government in bounty for two years alone $100,000, or more than he paid originally for the property. Daniel Thompson, another Chicago man, who owns a plantation he has christened Calumet, made last year 4,287,000 pounds of sugar. His crop and the bounty yielded him a little over $300,000. So his amusement has paid. John T. Moore of Chicago is another millionaire who was tired of facing the winter winds. So he purchased a winter home on Bayou La Fourche, which he called Waubun. He, too, is "planting a little just for amusement." He made 3,000,000 pounds of sugar last year, and expects 4,000,000 this if nothing happens.

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It is understood here that Ben Cable is anxious to be a candidate for Congress in the district now represented by B. F. Marsh, and has practically decided to withdraw from the Senatorial race. There has been a disagreement lately between Ben and the man at the White House over Illinois appointments, the President inclining to the opinion that the ex-Congressman from Rock Island has been allowed his quota in the selections made for officeholders. Politicians think, in the end, if the line were not shocked when they heard of Ben's withdrawal from the Senatorial canvass, because they have felt that his candidacy did not smack of sincerity, but they were surprised when the intimation was given that he proposed to run for Congressional honors again. Some of the most outspoken declare that Ben has redoubled his zeal in his action solely with a view to getting square with Cleveland for ignoring certain recommendations that he has made. At any rate it is certain that Cable's movements recently have been of the most mysterious description, and he has been hobnobbing only with the class of people who would be of material benefit to him in the Congressional race. News of his candidacy will be relished by Col. Marsh, who likes nothing better than a fight in politics, and he is feeling particularly good over the reassuring intelligence from his district that his course in Congress has met with the approval of his constituents.

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The last week has seen the practical completion of the Kraig-Jorgenson rifle but no issuance will be made until after the target practice is over. Gen. Flagler definitely decided upon a steel scabbard with steel hook attachment, and the bayonet is to retain its present wooden shank. The Ordnance Department has been advised that 1,000,000 smokeless powder cartridges will soon be ready at the Frankfort arsenal, and so far as the arms and ammunition are concerned the issue could commence now.

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An additional list of officers entitled to brevet rank will soon be presented to the President for transmission to the Senate. Gen. Schofield is daily engaged in looking up the records of a number of officers who claim this distinction, and has had to reject several claims on account of the absence of the approval of the department commander upon them. This additional list was necessary, as the first list by no means gave the names of all the officers whose merit and bravery entitle them to brevets.

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Prospects for army legislation in this Congress are decidedly poor, and from present indications only the army appropriation bill and the bill repealing the ten-year enlistment law will be enacted. Mr. Outhwaite's bill for the reorganization of the artillery and infantry may be favorably reported before the end of the present session, but it is not at all probable that the House will act upon it. Mr. Outhwaite's bill is so radical in character that its consideration would take up much time, and it is not believed the House is willing to devote any considerable discussion to it. There is talk among members of the Military Affairs committee of enlarging the scope of Mr. Outhwaite's measure so as to include the whole service, but making it more moderate in its provisions. It is also proposed to increase the enlisted force to 30,000 men. Such action would, of course, eliminate from the bill that provision in relation to reducing the number of infantry regiments.

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Advices received at the Hawaiian Legation up to May 26 represent everything quiet on the islands. An intimation had been given that the Senate of the United States was opposed to any interference by other governments in the affairs of the islands, and this sentiment had permeated the entire group with the most gratifying results. Americanism has been instilled into Hawaii, even to its lowest strata, and this spirit only needs the fostering influence of a close commercial and political union or relationship with the United States for a repayment tenfold of favors that have been lavished upon these islands. A great deal of interest was manifested in the surveys made at Pearl River Harbor under the direction of Admiral Walker, and his course in regard to this important concession to the United States is taken as an unmistakable evidence of the amicable relations existing between the United States and the provisional government.

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In the course of his remarks on Hawaii in the House of Representatives last February, Congressman Draper of Massachusetts said in regard to Pearl River Harbor: "We have not one dock outside the mainland of our country which would be available for our ships in time of war. On the entire Pacific coast we have but one large and one small dock, at the Mare Island Navy-Yard and one building in Puget Sound, to which our vessels would have to return whenever docking became necessary. Excepting Hawaii, the only base for possible extensive naval operations against the Pacific States is the British station at Esquimalt, which is susceptible of capture by a land expedition. Even if the United States were by moral force to preserve Hawaiian independence during the time of peace the islands would undoubtedly be seized by the naval power with whom we went to war, and held by all the force it could muster as a base from which to attack our Western coast and gain control of the prospective Nicaragua Canal. For the United States to expend great sums on the local defenses of San Francisco and leave Hawaii to become a base for operations against them is a short-sighted and extravagant policy. As Bermuda is a standing menace in front of our Atlantic coast, so will Hawaii become a similar one to our Pacific coast if we do not hold it as an essential part of our coast defenses."

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When the tinkle, tinkle, tinkle of an electric bell is heard in the vicinity of the Senate chamber, up-stairs in the galleries and downstairs in the committee-rooms, there is usually a great hustling on the part of the doorkeepers. For these three calls means that the grave and reverend Senators are about to go into executive session, and no one except a member of the greatest club in the United States will be permitted to hear the discussion of the question under consideration. An exception, however, is made of the executive clerk, who keeps tally for the Senators. It is almost as much as an employé's life is worth to divulge a secret acquired at such a session, but no provision seems to have been made to guard against any leakage on the part of one of the Senators. Should an unfortunate pedestrian set foot anywhere near one of the doors he or she, as the case may be, is warned not to trespass upon penalty of expulsion from the Capitol Building and possibly incarceration in the nearest station-house. Two watchmen sit on each side of the stairways leading to the galleries on the east and west sides of the Senate chamber and warn all persons against ascending or descending by these staircases. Should they have been caught upstairs after the galleries have been ordered cleared and the doors leading to them are closed they are escorted to the nearest elevator and shot down to the basement floor of the Capitol. Every door leading to the galleries is carefully closed, locked, and guarded from the outside, and the only place up-stairs where any one is allowed even for a moment is in the press gallery. With all these precautions, however, secrets of the executive session will persist in being promulgated, but no one has ever accused one of the doorkeepers of not being too vigilant to prevent such a leakage.

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Hard work as an active member of Congress affects different men in different ways. It is making Chairman Sayers lose the symmetry of his shoulders, one drooping below the line of the other, like those of Vice-President Stevenson; it is making Mr. Dockery fat; Mr. Reed more rotund in the girth and longer and thinner in the legs. It has made Chairman Wilson sick; Mr. Richardson of Tennessee taller and thinner; Mr. Walker of Massachusetts white; and Speaker Crisp fatter and fairer. It makes Mr. Cannon add to his demonstrative style of gesticulation, Mr. Catchings more urbane and courteous, Mr. Kilgore more imposing, Mr. Springer wastefully energetic. It has had the effect of rendering Gen. Wheeler more diminutive in size, Mr. Bailey more languid, Judge Culberson stoop-shouldered. It has made Mr. McMillin lose his hair, and has made Judge McCreary fatter and ruddier; Mr. Johnson of Indiana, thinner and more aggressive, and his Ohio namesake to expand in breadth of body; Mr. Cummings more irritable in debate, and Mr. Burrows careworn.

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Representative Hager of Iowa views with unconcern the nomination of Gen. Weaver for Congress as his competitor. Republicans favor Mr. Hager's renomination. He carried his district in the last election by 2,400 majority. If there is a union of Populists and Democrats there will be a close and well-fought fight. The Democratic situation in this district is the same as in many others, and it is believed that an absolute union, or fusion, is impossible, the anti-administration Democrats being opposed to the radical ideas of many of the free-silverites as well as the Populist party.

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Friends of Congressman Henderson of the Dubuque district are very much encouraged at the prospect for his complete restoration to health from the effects of the assassination upon his wounded leg. He is able to leave his apartments at the Normandie, and enjoyed an outing in a conveyance this afternoon.

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One of the most pronounced successes in marine engineering yet recorded is the work of investigation recently completed by the Lighthouse Board of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. The report of the engineer in charge of the work establishes beyond all doubt that a lighthouse can be built at that point. The Diamond Shoals, 100 miles south of Cape Henry, run from Cape Hatteras ten miles out into the ocean and have a water depth of seventeen feet at the outer point. This is the most dangerous point for navigators on the coast line of the United States. The number of wrecks which have occurred off Cape Hatteras run into the thousands, and there has naturally been a great loss of life in consequence. Coasting vessels hug the shore until they come to Cape Hatteras, and here they must put out twelve or fifteen miles to sea in order to avoid the shoals. Three years ago, and now again, Congress appropriated $500,000 to build a lighthouse on the shoals. A caisson was floated and sunk at the outer point of the shoals, but after three days it sank out of sight. The loss to the contractors was $100,000, and nothing was accomplished. Since this misfortune contractors have been shy to undertake any further experiments, but the Lighthouse Board has been considering the matter and a year ago decided to make preliminary borings to discover the character of the bottom underneath the shoals, for which a special apparatus was constructed. It was erected first upon a barge and then lifted off by the large shears at Newport News and transferred to the water. When properly rigged for transportation to the site it drew twenty-one feet.

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In this condition the apparatus was towed out to the shoal May 25 last, and May 27, at high tide and under most favorable conditions, the structure was successfully sunk at a point previously marked. This is the first time that borings have been made in such a manner, and the whole work as designed proved a complete success in this application. The planting of the framework at the site and the making of the borings occupied in all only nine and one-half hours. The material brought up from a depth of 105 feet consisted of fine, black alluvial sand, mixed with small shells and mud, a material most unfavorable for carrying heavy loads and easily scoured by the strong current existing on the shoals. The results thus far obtained seemed to indicate that perhaps a skeleton structure with its lighter weight and small wind and wave resistance will be more suitable to the conditions than a solid building, especially when it is considered that the appropriation made by the Fifty-third is too small for that, even if such were feasible, but ample for a skeleton structure. Fifteen hundred miles of coast line are broken in their continuity by Cape Hatteras, and there is no point in the world more feared by sailors than this barrier to navigation. The shoals are under water, they cannot be seen, and it is impossible at present to judge the proper distance at times owing to the variable conditions of the atmospheric transparency.

CALLS THE WOMEN A "CABAL OF BIGOTS."

Trade and Labor Assembly Resolves to Cut Loose from the Alliance.

Charges that political and religious influences are at work in the Illinois Woman's Alliance were made yesterday at the meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly. The matter came up on the report of the delegates of the assembly to the alliance, Misses Lizzie Ford, Rena Doeing, and Elizabeth Altofer. This announced that a partisan section of the alliance had at a recent meeting, when there was less than a quorum present, "gone out of their way" to attack Mrs. Kate Bradley, the labor candidate for a seat in the School Board. The delegates had "protested" against the attack on Mrs. Bradley, which consisted in the charge that she had not been educated as a public school. They reported, too, that the alliance had refused to pass a resolution of sympathy for the Pullman sufferers, but had expressed its disapproval "of strikes as a means to settle labor troubles." Delegate Pomeroy said the Woman's Alliance had wandered away from the path of usefulness and was now under the control of A. P. A. influences. He introduced these resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The fact is self-evident that the Woman's Alliance has degenerated into a cabal of female bigots utterly incapable of performing the mission for which such alliance was formed, therefore,

Resolved, That the representatives of the Trade and Labor Assembly be and are hereby withdrawn from said Woman's Alliance.

Resolved, That all subordinate organizations be notified to withdraw their representatives from said Woman's Alliance.

These delegates to the Independent political convention authorized by the Federation of Labor were appointed:

Walter M. Graves, Secretary Trade and Labor Assembly; William Jones, Vice-President; P. J. Miniter, President Bricklayers' Unions; J. J. Linehan, Carpenters; L. Hart, theatrical employés; J. W. Kremer, Typographical Union.

Wolfe Tone Mining Company Loses a Claim.

LEADVILLE, Colo., June 3.—[Special.]—An important mining suit involving $75,000 was settled last night by Judge Dickson. It was the case of the Wolfe Tone Mining company against the Holden Smelting and Refining company, with the Carbonate National Bank as intervenors. It appears that the Wolfe Tone people made the first attachment, but their papers read "Holden Smelting and Milling company." The bank followed them, and their attachment papers were properly made out. The Carbonate Bank claimed the first right of attachment on the ground that the Wolfe Tone papers were wrongly issued. The court sustained the Carbonate Bank, claiming that the attachment papers issued by the Wolfe Tone people were fatally in error.

O, for Those Good Old Times!

Louisville Commercial: The Democrats assert that our present trouble comes from thirty years of Republican maladministration. When we reflect upon the prosperity we enjoyed during that thirty years of bad government we wish they would give us thirty years more of it.

WILDCAT MEN SCARED

SHINPLASTER FINANCIERS NOW DISCERN OMENS OF DEFEAT.

Plans for State Banking So Numerous That Inability to Agree Is Likely to Frustrate Their Schemes—A Caucus Necessary to Decide the Question—Chicago Bankers Differ Touching the New Issue of Bonds—Second Assistant Postmaster-General Bell Resigns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—The outlook for the week in the House of Representatives is so much in doubt that a Democratic caucus may be necessary to agree on a plan of action on the State bank question. The debate has shown the State bank men that they are liable to be defeated by inability to agree on any one of the many plans discussed. As the State bank principle was incorporated in the Democratic national platform, the leaders are loath to see the bill defeated, so that a caucus tomorrow or next day may be called for the purpose of formulating a party measure. It is probable the final vote on the bill will be taken early in the week, unless the whole question is allowed to go over until a caucus committee can frame a satisfactory bill. The Rules committee is considering the advisability of giving one day to Representative Cooper's bill for subjecting greenbacks and Sherman notes to State and local taxation.

The sugar schedule will again this week be the central point around which the proceedings in the Senate will revolve. The discussion has already proceeded for three days, which is the utmost time Democratic Senators would admit before the debate was begun would be necessary or allowed to it. Among other lines of policy which have been discussed among the opponents of the bill is that of allowing the sugar schedule to be accepted as amended by the Committee on Finance without taking any vote on the schedule in Committee of the Whole, the object being that the opponents of the bill shall not be forced to show their hands at this time.

Senator Harris adheres to his determination to ask the Senate to prolong its daily sessions into the evening, beginning with tomorrow. Some of the Republican Senators have taken his notice to mean that he will ask the Senate to sit Monday until the sugar schedule shall be disposed of, but conversation with him and with other Democratic Senators indicates that his purpose is hardly so definite, but that the intention is to press as near to that goal as it may be possible to do. The Republicans will probably resist the attempt to extend the sessions beyond 6 o'clock to the extent of at least demanding that a quorum be maintained, and some of them will decline to assist in making a quorum. The Democrats have the pledges of more than fifty Senators, including most of the Populists and some Republicans, that they will remain to aid in making a quorum as long as may be required. Meantime they will maintain their efforts to get the Republicans to agree to fix a day for the final vote.

HAWAII'S CONTEST WITH ENGLAND.

Facts Touching the Island Whose Ownership Is Now in Dispute.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—Necker Island, the prize for which Hawaiian advices intimate the provisional government and England are striving in an ocean race between the steamer Iliand and H. M. S. Champion, has been the subject of considerable discussion in the last two years. It is 400 miles northwest of Honolulu. The island was for a long time in disputed possession of Americans interested in an island venture, and when it was announced some time ago that the English flag had been raised over the little domain in the Pacific England's policy was severely denounced. The island was discovered at 1820 from H. M. S. Cornwallis and named after the Captain of that ship. It was examined in 1859 by Lieut. J. M. Brooke of the United States schooner Fenimore Cooper, and is situated 16.44 N., 169.30 W. It is described as being a lagoon island with a reef of quadrilateral form. Fish abound of a superior quality, and birds are extremely numerous.

BANKERS AND THE NEW BOND ISSUE.

Chicago Financiers Differ Touching the Success of Secretary Carlisle's Scheme.

Local brokers differ a good deal in their opinions of Secretary Carlisle's proposed new issue of bonds. All are agreed that the government must either issue them or "go broke," but there it ends. Lyman J. Gage thinks there will be a good deal of difficulty experienced in selling the bonds. He thinks Chicago will take few, if any, of them. J. J. Mitchell says he thinks the bonds will sell readily and that Chicago can be counted on to take from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 worth. J. J. P. Odell thinks the bonds will sell slowly and that Chicago will not want any.

"The government must issue bonds or go broke," said Lyman J. Gage, President of the First National Bank. "I am not in favor of the issue of any more of these old-style bonds. I do not believe many people are. If they are issued I believe they will sell slowly, and I do not think Chicago will take many. If the finances of this country were run in the way they ought to be the Secretary could issue a popular 3 per cent loan and give the people a chance to invest. Were this done the people would subscribe for any amount and Chicago would take a great many."

J. J. P. Odell, President of the Union National Bank, said: "I think the bonds will sell; a government loan always does, but they may go slowly. I don't think Chicago will invest much anyway. The 3 per cent bond idea is well enough, but it can't be done. There is no law allowing the issue of such bonds."

J. J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, said: "The bonds will sell readily, and Chicago can be counted upon to invest from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 in them. This city will invest ten times as much as it did before. The reason for that is that when bonds were last offered money was hard to get and people did not care to invest. Now money is an absolute drug. There is more than can be used. This last week I had to refuse two deposits of $600,000 as we could not use the money. Few banks will now receive deposits and allow interest on them, as there is no demand for loans. I believe investors will eagerly invest in the new bonds."

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Prolonged Debate Is Expected on the Indian Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—Chairman Holman of the Indian committee is pressing with the Indian appropriation bill, and its consideration will come immediately after the State bank debate, unless Mr. Cooper secures an intervening day for his greenback tax bills. The Indian bill will be warmly discussed, as there is a disposition to question the wisdom of many of Mr. Holman's reductions. The debate is expected to last a week.

J. Lowrie Bell Resigns His Office.

J. Lowrie Bell, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, has resigned to accept the position of General Traffic Manager of the Central Railway of New Jersey, at a much higher salary. This action on Mr. Bell's part is entirely voluntary, and his leaving the service is a matter of regret to his superiors in office.

New Indian Land Bill.

Chairman McRae of the House Committee on Public Lands has reported a substitute for a bill, introduced by himself some time ago, to regulate the sales of Indian lands and to prevent frauds in these sales. The report criticises the riotous demonstrations which have heretofore characterized the opening of Indian lands to settlers, and gives tables showing the extent of lands yet to be opened.

Washington Brevities.

Mr. Cramp states that the preliminary builders' trial of the triple screw cruiser Minneapolis will take place Tuesday.

The House Committee on Mining has authorized Chairman Weadock formally to report one of the several bills to extend for one year the time of perfecting mining claims under the statute.

Business and the Tariff.

Cincinnati Tribune: What the people want is a moderate protective tariff which shall provide ample revenues without the necessity of imposing an income tax. No one supposes that a tariff law can be drafted that will be satisfactory to all interests. But if we can obtain a tariff law based on the McKinley law and carrying with it some important modifications of that law the substantial interests of the country will prefer it to a continuation of the period of uncertainty or to any legislation, such as the Senate proposes, or to any legislation which is chiefly designed to please the theorists.

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS SHRINKS.

Considerable Falling Off in Pennsylvania Last Year—News for Underwriters.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 3.—[Special.]—The life insurance business of Pennsylvania, as set forth in the twenty-first annual report of Insurance Commissioner Luper, fell off considerably during last year as compared to 1892. The report contains the reports of five life companies of this State, all located at Philadelphia, thirty-eight life companies of other States, and twelve accident and casualty companies. The companies of this State issued 4,252 policies insuring $11,936,834 upon lives of residents of this State, a decrease compared with the business of the preceding year of 237 policies and $1,129,439 of insurance. Companies of other States issued 488,890 policies in this State, insuring $137,603,084, making an aggregate by all companies of 492,762 policies, insuring $149,539,918. The total losses paid by all life companies in this State was $7,754,007, of which home companies paid $1,066,334 and companies of other States $6,687,673. The insurance in force at the end of last year upon lives of residents of Pennsylvania, including industrial policies of small amounts, aggregate 1,251,995 policies, insuring $580,834,941. The Pennsylvania life companies had in force at the close of the year a total of 80,974 policies, insuring $227,628,638, against 76,427 policies, insuring $215,963,900, at the close of the previous year. The same companies had a total net premium income of $8,891,097, against $8,473,845 the previous year, and a total income from all sources of $11,670,073 last year, against $11,008,764 the previous year. The entire expenditures of Pennsylvania companies last year were $7,373,230, of which $5,087,525 was paid to policy holders. The previous year the entire expenditures were $6,545,702 and policy-holders received $4,281,815. The entire income of assessment life companies of this State last year was $1,434,564. The expenditures were $1,217,042, of which $712,834 was used in the payment of death losses and returned to members, and $504,208 applied to the general expenses of management. The total number of members at beginning of the year in companies of this State was 26,175 and at its close 29,058.

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—The Mutual and New York Life Insurance companies are sending to their agents throughout the United States blank forms of petitions which they are requested to have signed by the policy-holders and all others who are opposed to the levying of an income tax on the funds of the mutual life insurance companies. They say the tax would affect dividends.

The East River Mutual Fire of New York, Alfred Wagstaff, President, and Levy J. Baldwin, Secretary, has begun business. It will write $10,000 lines on mercantile risks, and also write inland marine business.

The New England Mutual Fire of Boston and Sprinkler Mutual Fire of Philadelphia have entered into a combination with the Manufacturers' Lloyds of New York to do business in the West, with John A. Barnes & Co., managers and general agents at Chicago. The two companies first named have not been admitted to Illinois.

The New York Mutual (marine), which retired from business June 30, 1893, is to be dissolved by order of the Supreme Court.

NORWEGIANS LAY A CORNER-STONE.

Speeches and Songs at the Formal Beginning of Work on Their New Hospital.

Six thousand people witnessed the laying of the corner-stone of the Norwegian hospital by the Norwegian Lutheran Tabitha Society yesterday afternoon. This building, which is partly erected, stands at Francisco and Thomas streets.

Oscar M. Torrison, President of the Board of Directors, presided. A chorus was the first number on the program and it had just begun when a rain came up and the exercises were suspended for a few minutes while the people sought shelter behind buildings or in the partially erected structure. By far the larger part were compelled to face the rain, but this was done with good grace and smiling faces. When the worst of the storm had passed the program was carried out. After prayer by I. Eistensen, Pastor J. N. Kildahl told the story of Tabitha, after whom the society was named; Dr. N. T. Quales next delivered an address in which he gave a history of the society; and the Rev. H. W. Roth, D. D., spoke on "The Perpetuation of the Norwegian National Virtues in This Country." President Torrison said there were many hospitals in Chicago, but this was the first in which the sick and helpless Norwegians could be cared for. When through with his address Mr. Torrison picked up a tin box containing the constitution and by-laws of the society, a history of the society, a Norwegian and English Bible, with other articles and placed it in the corner-stone. Other speakers were Dr. B. Meyer Capk, John Anderson, Pastor J. Z. Torgerson, and A. P. Johnson. The hospital will extend 165 feet on Francisco street, and 125 on Thomas street. It will be finished by September.

TALK OF CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

Foresters Meet in Chicago and Discuss Work to Be Done at St. Paul.

The Chicago courts of the Catholic Order of Foresters met yesterday in branch No. 2 of the Criminal Court Building with 100 delegates to the International convention, which is to be held at St. Paul this week, from Toronto, Quebec, and Montreal. Yesterday they discussed some proposed changes in the constitution of the order, principally the manner of selecting delegates to international conventions. It is proposed that State conventions rather than individual courts send delegates to the international conventions. This matter will be disposed of at St. Paul. This morning 145 delegates, representing the Foresters' courts of Chicago, together with the 100 delegates from Canada and 350 members of the order in Chicago, will leave for St. Paul.

THE ILLINOIS PRESS.

Quincy Whig: When it comes to sugar, a little less sweetness and a little more light is what the country wants.

Springfield Telegram (Dem.): This suggestion of Judge Tuley for United States Senator doesn't amount to anything. He is being used as a stalking horse to prevent the nomination of Gen. Black.

Springfield Journal: There are no blank books manufactured which are capacious enough to contain the record of what the present Democratic administration and Congress promised to do and have failed to do.

Peoria Transcript: The people of this country have been accumulating a valuable stock of knowledge during the last few months, and they will show the benefits of their schooling by the big majorities they will roll up against the Democrats this fall. Grover Cleveland need have no fear that his object lesson has been thrown away.

Springfield Register (Dem.): Rock Island Democrats have indorsed Ben Cable for United States Senator and he heads the delegation to the State convention. Mr. Cable is an elegant gentleman and a good Democrat, but we are under the impression that he is too much of a goldite to suit the Illinois Democracy at the present juncture of affairs.

Aurora Beacon: It isn't necessary to wear a red flag to be an Anarchist. The man of brains who covertly sympathizes with the men who take the law into their own hands and place valuable property in jeopardy is a more dangerous Anarchist than the ignorant foreigner who flaunts the crimson rag. You can shoot the latter but the secret plotter is seldom found out.

Elgin Every Saturday: It is a natural and proper question to ask how much of the anarchistic outbreak from which all Illinois has been seriously suffering is due to the fact that we have an Anarchist for Governor. His sympathy is their encouragement. The voters who elected Altgeld, and among them are most of those Huns, Slavs, Poles, and other human outrages, have a good deal to answer for. They have no right to complain.

Decatur Republican: If the Democrats could be induced to make the coming campaign with the banners they used in 1892 a Democratic parade would become a curiosity. "Vote for Cleveland and Dollar Wheat," "The Tariff Should Be Revised by Its Victims," "Give the Poor Man a Chance," "Down with the Tariff Taxes," "Down with the Robber Barons," and "Turn the Rascals Out," would make the average voter wonder where the Democrats "was at."

Canton Register: The time is near at hand when the demagogue who panders to this pernicious and vicious foreign element and who apologizes for its ignorant brutality must be slapped in the face. The political party that takes the American flag in its hand and says to the Hun, the Italian, the Slav, and the Anarchist of whatsoever tribe or race found on this soil that liberty is not license and that if they would live here and enjoy good health they must conform to the American idea, should and will be the party of the future.

TALKS OF NEW FAITH.

TIME BRINGS CHANGES IN RELIGION AS IN ALL THINGS.

Members of the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones' New Church Listen to an Eloquent Address—Philosophy of Belief—New People Require New Teachings—Opening of the New Sunday-School of the Millard Avenue Congregational Church—Order of the Exercises.

"The very suggestion of a new religion sounds impertinent," said the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones yesterday morning as he began his discourse on the query, "Is there a new religion; if so, what is it?" "There is in such a suggestion a flavor of arrogance bordering so nearly upon conceit the thoughtful and the modest promptly recoil from it. A new religion no more than a new light in the heavens. The unpreachings of the human soul are as old as the unfolding creation. The demands of justice, the consolations of love, and the inspirations of hope and trust are as permanent as are the laws of gravitation and radiation." Continuing he said:

A new religion? Not while the wisdom of Socrates and Confucius, the self-abnegation of Buddha and Jesus, the luring ideality and winsome dreams of Isaiah and Emerson shall shine in stellar glory, veritable stars in the heaven of soul. It behooves us to understand what we mean when we speak of a new religion. While the beauty of the old is so little appreciated and its behests so little heeded there seems not much to be said in favor of a "new religion."

Standing with uncovered head in the presence of the venerable past, confessing my indebtedness to it, realizing the beauty and number of its unqualified prophecies, I still dare to say with Lowell:

"New occasions teach new duties,
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must up and onward ever
Who would keep abreast of truth."

There have been all along the line of progress unexpected discoveries, fresh disclosures, innovations and inventions that have rejuvenated spirits and reequipped life with new things. I think we are warranted in saying there is coming upon us today a new religion as widely removed in philosophy and practice from its immediate predecessors as Christianity was removed from Judaism, Protestantism from Catholicism, Methodism from the Established Church of England. Through the help of such men as Victor Hugo, Savage, Spencer, and Emerson, Luther, Wesley, and Channing, Huxley and Max Müller and the many agencies which they represent, we are coming upon a conception of religion that is as new and winsome to human thought as a newborn babe.

This new religion is no longer an abstraction, a subjective dream, but is here in the concrete, objective fact, appealing for our support, and we who believe in it cannot evade its claim. This church of the spirit and for humanity seeks to rise into communion with the infinite spirit, not in one but a thousand ways. The possibilities of an unqualified, untrammeled foundation of a church can be no longer doubted by the intelligent, and to millions it is a surprise. Its advent as startling as the advent of the steam engine or telephone. It is easy to overstep the bounds of liberality in claiming for the newness of this new religion and the new church which is to spring therefrom. These ideas are common in all the churches of today, yet none belong to the new church until they can add to their creed is not coextensive or running parallel with the truth.

We need courage and confidence. These alone are necessary to bring to the generations that are to follow us a religion that will be vital with human intelligence, warm with human impulses, tender with a sensitive conscience for the right, and habitually devout in the conscious presence of the all-loving. After all the question as to whether there is a new religion is not one of philosophy but of experience. It is a question not of theory but of practice. Do you think and feel as you did concerning religion? Are we appropriating the new material that is offered us for this new religion? There is but one way by which we can do it, and that is to match our high opportunities and our new faith with adequate consecration and becoming zeal.

NEW SUNDAY-SCHOOL DEDICATED.

Millard Avenue Congregationalists Celebrate the Opening of a New Building.

The new Sunday-school building recently erected to become a part of the Millard Avenue Congregational Church, Central Park avenue and Twenty-third street, was dedicated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. Prof. Graham Taylor, D. D., addressed the congregation assembled. George Martin, on behalf of the Building committee, presented a financial statement. This showed a small deficit, which was subscribed during the services. At 12 o'clock J. H. Tewksbury delivered the dedicatory address in the new building. At 3 o'clock addresses were made by the Rev. J. H. Clark, the former pastor of the church, and by the Rev. A. J. Cromer, the present pastor. The evening sermon was by the Rev. J. A. Adams, also a former pastor.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT GOES EAST.

Officers Stop Here on the Way to the New Station at Plattsburg—Hotel News.

The officers of the Twenty-first Regiment, United States Infantry, passed through the city yesterday on their way to Plattsburg, N. Y., where the regiment has been ordered. The officers and their wives stopped at the Grand Pacific for breakfast and left on the Lake Shore at 10:30 a. m.

Mrs. W. H. Perram of Toronto and her three children are at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

John Tod, the iron manufacturer, W. C. Miles of Columbus, O., and S. W. Wilcox and family of Savannah, Ga., are at the Wellington.

Edwin Oliver of Springfield, Mass., is stopping at the Victoria.

Mrs. Hedberg, widow of Capt. Alfred Hedberg, arrived in the city yesterday morning and took breakfast at the Victoria Hotel.

Thomas W. Keene and Alexander Salvini are at the Auditorium.

NEWSBOY IS OVERCOME BY THE HEAT.

Considerable Suffering Caused by the Weather—Conditions Suddenly Change.

The weather was so oppressive yesterday that everybody suffered more or less, and at 3 o'clock John Somberino, an Italian newsboy, was overcome and fell unconscious on North Clark street. In the Signal Service office at 4 o'clock the temperature registered 89°, the highest point reached. Just then a thunder-shower followed by a stiff breeze from the northeast came on and in thirty minutes the mercury dropped 34°. At 7 o'clock the temperature was 54°, and stood there. The wind's velocity increased from sixteen to thirty-six miles an hour. The indications for today are for fair and warmer weather.

Cleveland Grieves the Mugwumps Again.

New York *Evening Post* (Mug.-Dem.): Among the many disappointments inflicted by the present administration at Washington upon its well-wishers, its failure to defend the Indian service from the spoils-seekers is among the saddest. More money may be involved in the selection of consular officials and more white men may be inconvenienced by the appointment of Postmasters as the bosses dictate, according to the system now pursued at Washington; but the injury to those affected in this way is not so deep as is that which the Indians suffer when their agents and teachers are chosen, not because of their qualifications for the places, but because at the last election they voted this or that ticket under the direction of some Eastern politician. Two cases pointed out by a correspondent of the *Evening Post* yesterday call attention pointedly to the way in which President Cleveland allows the Indian service to be looted. The two persons mentioned as having been removed solely for political reasons were not the holders of important positions, but the clerk and the farmer of an Indian school in Oklahoma, which, under the superintendence of efficient employés, has been doing most excellent work among the Indian children. The giving over of the Indian service to the politicians under Secretary Lamar constituted one of the political scandals of the first Cleveland administration. We shall be glad to be assured that this scandal is not to be repeated during Mr. Cleveland's second term.

Opposition to the Rev. P. A. McLaughl

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1894.

It looks as if the Seventh Kentucky District didn't care.

POPULISM, like the grip and the seventeen-year locust, must have its day.

If Satan has any grudge against Uncle Sam he is paying it off in Governors.

WITH lumber on the free list Canada will find it rather more profitable to stay out of the Union, thank you.

INDIANA Republicans are sure of the State this fall if they drop their factional quarrels. United they stand, divided they will be stood on.

THE effort to find the exact location of the sugar tooth in the Senatorial jaw has been a failure to some extent. There has never been any trouble, however, in locating the jaw.

THE exigency would almost justify President Cleveland in sending Paramount Blount as a Special Ambassador to the Senate with power to do any pulling down that may be necessary.

IT wasn't the New South that applauded the utterances of Gen. Rosser and the Rev. Mr. Cate at Richmond last Wednesday. And when the Old South has had time to cool down and think the matter over it will begin to wonder if it didn't overdo the business a little.

THE writer of a book advocating the establishment of a cooperative commonwealth makes the grave statement that if a man saves a dollar a day it will take him more than three thousand years to accumulate forty thousand dollars. Some people may think this is nonsense, but it is just as near to being a common-sense statement of fact as is any one of many clap-trap assertions which the apostles of socialism try to pass off for truth.

THE citizens of Chicago should demand a special grand jury investigation of gambling. There are stringent laws against gambling. They can be enforced effectively, as Mayor Hoche showed. The present city administration refuses to enforce those laws except against "disloyal" gamblers. It allows "protected" places to run where workingmen and clerks are fleeced of their money and made beggars or criminals. Monthly a percentage of this blood money is paid over for Democratic campaign expenses or for the enrichment of office-holding Democrats. It is about time for this scandalous partnership between criminals and a city government run by the bosses of the local Democracy to come to an end.

THE 19 shillings and 3 pence per quarter of eight bushels each at which Indian wheat is reported to have sold in an English port within the last few days is equal to about 58¾ cents per bushel of 60 pounds. If the grain referred to were equal in quality to the grade of Chicago No. 2 the 53¾ cents asked for the latter in this city would be far above the point at which exporters could operate without loss, though it is whispered that freight room from Chicago to Liverpool has been offered at 9 cents per bushel, if not below that figure. But the recent quotations for No. 3 red winter in this city are 49½ to 51 cents in store and 50 to 51½ cents free on board, and these prices are not far out of line with late quotations from England. It is for parties who know the secrets of the trade to say how much of an indication this is that the grade of No. 3 wheat in Chicago is about equal in quality to the supposed standard for American No. 2 in London and Liverpool. The claim that the two practically are identical has been made many and denied a few times in recent years. If it were not approximately correct there could not be any inducement to keep up exports of the grain, even at the rate of a bushel per week, much less two or three millions in wheat and flour.

THE British Consul-General at Havana reports that the Cuban branch of the Spanish bank has not paid gold since last October, and is "absolutely unprepared to do business, having no gold to dispose of; consequently its former patrons decline to deposit there." He thinks that a private bank or banker, with capital enough to be independent, could with absolute security do a conservative business reaching very high figures, and realize an annual profit of 10 per cent. In good times the regular bank discount on three months bills is 8 or 9 per cent, but now "commercial paper of the highest grade in the market would find no takers under 12 per cent." Perhaps some of those who fancy it would be possible to have a flood of irredeemable paper "money" in this country and get along without the payment of interest for the use of such money as could be made available by the merchant in payment for his goods, may see in the Cuban situation a fact sufficient to give them pause long enough to ask the question if they are sure they are right. Cheap money, made cheap by lowering its value, may seem a very desirable thing to dishonest men who wish to use it for the payment of indebtedness previously incurred, but the holder of it is at a disadvantage when he wants to make new purchases. He soon discovers that the best of money would have been to him the cheapest in the end.

THE latest returns of weekly bank clearings at principal points in the United States tell of a very small volume of business being transacted. There is an average decrease of more than 20 per cent from the figures for the corresponding week last year, though there was then a heavy depression and the lowest depth was reached scarcely a month later. The total of clearings in Chicago is reported as less than 69 million dollars, which is not very much more than half the maximum attained in 1892. This fact does not testify to a worse depression here than the average for the whole country, while it exceeds the Boston total by about 9 per cent, that city dragging below us on the ebb as it did during the flow of the business tide. The amount by which the terrible business depression of last week was worse than that of a month since must be considered as due to the coal strike, which has restricted manufacturing operations owing to lack of fuel, cut down the revenues of the railroads, and caused the stoppage of employment to many thousands of men in these and other departments of activity. Is not this paying too big a price for the liberty practically conceded to the toilers of the country to dictate that no work shall be done by others in any field of activity unless by the gracious permission of strikers who voluntarily have given up their situations in the hope of obtaining redress for a real or fancied wrong?

IT is estimated that the gold coinage executed at the Philadelphia mint during the fiscal year ending with this month will amount to about 80 million dollars, against only $11,840,202 for the calendar year 1892 and $1,282,185 for 1891. The total coinage of the current fiscal year will be much the largest on record, that for each of the two previous maximum years, 1861 and 1881, being less than 67 millions. The large coinage now in progress is due principally to the demand for gold from the National Treasury. The export demand now has to be met in coin, as the act of 1890 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to impose a charge for gold bullion, and independently of the export demand a heavy coinage has been required to meet ordinary payments while the revenues were deficient. The law under which gold certificates are issued requires that coin shall be held against them, and bullion had to be coined in order to keep the coins in the Treasury equal to the outstanding gold certificates. The principal demand for silver coins now is for halves and quarters of the new patterns adopted about three years ago. Silver dimes are not so much wanted since the subsidence of the dime savings bank craze, and now they are piling up in the Treasury. The large accumulation of worn silver coins which was in the Treasury a few years ago has been mostly cleaned up and recoined, but it is said the recoinage to meet the wearing down from year to year is sufficient to keep the mints fairly busy, aside from the demand for gold and for new subsidiary silver.

THE GAMBLERS AND THE CITY ADMINISTRATION.

It has been known for months that the present city administration has been carrying out with enthusiasm the worst feature of the Harrison régime. That is the toleration of gaming-houses whose proprietors will use their influence and contribute their money to elect Democratic candidates. In addition to that absolute obedience to the decrees of the leaders of that faction of the Democracy which may be in power at the City Hall is required of these tolerated gamblers. They must not merely be Democrats, but "City Hall Democrats" of the Tammany breed. If they try to take off the collar of the boss they are whipped into line by the police force, which never sees a gaming-house as long as its proprietor is "loyal" to the Tammany machine. When loyalty ends the raids begin.

That gambling has been tolerated because it supplies large revenue for Tammany machine purposes has been known for a long time. Therefore there is nothing new or startling in what the last grand jury said about gaming in their report made last Saturday. The grand jurors simply put in an official form what journals which are not under the thumb of the City Hall bosses have been saying unofficially for months. Before the jury had made its report publicity had been given to the fact that the ex-political boss of the Sixth Ward had been sat down on by the Tammany Central committee, in obedience to City Hall orders, and to the further fact that because he had talked rebellion and said he would deal with the party this fall as it had dealt with him, notice was served immediately on him that he must get out of the gambling business and earn his living in "pastures new."

But as the report of the grand jury is based on the examinations of a body of men who were sworn to "diligently inquire into and true presentment make of all such matters as shall be given you in charge," it is worth while to give some of the conclusions reached. The report says:

> The committee has found after as thorough an investigation as limited time would allow a highly discreditable and corrupt condition of affairs throughout the city. It is the opinion of this committee that gambling in any form could not and would not exist without official cognizance and protection, and we recommend that a special grand jury be summoned for the purpose of investigating and exposing this public evil, and the connection of police and other officials therewith. There is no doubt in the minds of this committee that if the present laws against gambling were strictly enforced the vice in every form would be completely wiped out; the police departments and criminal courts relieved of much expensive work, the taxpayers thereby being benefited, and an enormous waste of money squandered in gambling places restored to families who need it, and a great temptation removed from the paths of the weak-minded and the young.
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> Attention is called to the fact that the runners for gaming-houses are "on the streets, in the depots and hotels, and public resorts working without molestation to catch the unwary." This is but a condensation of the full statements which have been made from time to time by the papers. Gambling cannot be well carried on more publicly than it is. The protected houses can resort to any methods of drumming up custom that suit them.
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> It has been charged by the press that while gaming houses are run openly and complaints have been made to the police about them, those complaints have been ignored. The grand jury reiterates those charges. A "loyal" house becomes invisible to the keenest-eyed detective. The dullest patrolmen can see a "disloyal" one and raid it. The last paragraph of the report is:
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> A part of the time of the committee was consumed by the holding over of the late special grand jury for ten days into the time of this grand jury, but the committee is prepared to report upon evidence found and presented that it could have laid such absolute and clear evidence of violation of the law, with official cognizance and collusion, that many indictments could have been found had the committee had longer time in which to pursue a more thorough and conclusive investigation.

This statement is so unquestionably true that the recommendation that a special grand jury be impaneled to take this gambling question in hand should be acted on forthwith. There is not the least difficulty about getting abundant evidence on which to return dozens of indictments and to convict dozens of men if the State's Attorney's office will do its duty. Evidence can be obtained with ease against men, some of whom have been convicted previously, and who will be subject to a severer penalty if convicted again.

The Tammany machine bosses will be displeased if an attempt is made to interfere with one of their fattest sources of campaign funds, by indicting the gamblers. They may even resort to their stock charge that a grand jury which returns indictments against Tammany ballot-box stuffers or Democratic law-breaking gamblers is a "partisan" body. Nevertheless some Judge presiding in the Criminal Court should act on the recommendation of the last grand jury and impanel another special one to investigate the robberies of the gamblers, the willful blindness of the police, and the peculiar methods of their superior officers.

A SECOND ISSUE OF BONDS.

It is reported that Secretary Carlisle has concluded it soon will be necessary to make another issue of bonds, and with the proceeds thereof replenish the depleted Treasury, and that the call probably will be made about the close of this month. In conference with members of the Senate Finance committee Mr. Carlisle has stated that when the gold reserve, which now is down to 75 millions, drops below 70 millions he will not wait for authority from Congress, but will go ahead with the issue of a bond call. It is reported that at the Cabinet meeting of Friday last the Secretary stated the reserve then was about 75 millions, and in all probability it will go below 70 millions before the end of June.

It is understood the next call will be for not less than 50 millions, and probably will be for 75 millions, that prominent financiers in New York already have been sounded in regard to the placing of the bonds, and that they were not by any means enthusiastic in expressions of willingness to do what seemed to be expected of them. Some of the number referred to the income tax feature of the new tariff bill as a reason for holding aloof, and others asked attention to the fact that the amount of subscriptions to the previous issue was but slightly in excess of the call, this being regarded as an indication that it will be difficult to raise the amount now that the country has suffered from a much longer business depression than that which had afflicted it then.

Some if not all of this talk may have been "merely for effect," the wish being to let Congressmen at Washington see the error of their ways in dawdling away the time through many weary months while the people are suffering and the revenues are running behind at the rate of nearly two million dollars a week. But if the moneyed men of the United States are unwilling to furnish the gold it must be applied for abroad, where vast amounts of idle capital are waiting for investment on terms which are low as compared with the interest obtainable on the money paid for the bonds. No doubt the 50 or 75 millions needed could be got several times over from Europe if the men who hold the gold there are not deterred by fears that half the principal would be jeopardized by the action of Bland, Warner, and their Populist following. To get the gold from the other side of the Atlantic would be to increase the amount of the precious metal actually in this country, and probably would lessen the pressure to ship gold eastward, and there is little reason to doubt that at least some of the recent shipments were due to foreign anxiety in regard to the safety of our finances.

On one point there should be no question, and apparently is none with the national administration. The deficit of nearly 80 million dollars in the annual revenue must be met honestly by the payment of par money, and the parity of all the money in circulation must be maintained, as pledged by the Sherman act of four years ago and demanded by the latest national platforms of both the Democratic and the Republican parties. This can be done only by the issue of a second lot of bonds which sell for gold. There need be no doubt that the proposed issue would be taken up, either at home or abroad, though the bonds only promise redemption in coin and not specifically in gold, while there is a blatant lot of fellows in the United States, more noisy than numerous, demanding that the word "coin" shall be understood to mean silver at the value of not more than 50 cents on the dollar. But it, owing to their blatherskite agitation, it should be found difficult to obtain gold in exchange for a promise to pay in coin, there ought to be no hesitation about giving the Secretary authority to issue gold bonds. For the country could not afford to stand the fearful consequences of refusal.

PUBLIC WAREHOUSING OF PRODUCE.

It seems to be taken for granted in certain quarters that the 500 members of the Chicago Board of Trade who recently declared themselves opposed to the present mode of conducting the public grain warehouses are likely to take a similar stand in regard to the storage of provisions by the meat packers. The idea is not necessarily a correct one. The principal point made against the grain warehousemen who buy and sell grain on their own account is that they can take advantage of the fact that the law permits them to lose the identity of grain which, as public custodians, they store for the account of other people. It is claimed that under this arrangement they are able to put into store the poorest grain and sell the best of a stated grade on their own account, thus making a large gain out of the property of others in addition to what they charge for storage. If this feature were eliminated the principal grounds of complaints now made would vanish into thin air, though it is not impossible that some of the commission men still would think they were working at a disadvantage in competition with warehousemen who buy grain in the country and sell for export.

This objectionable fact does not obtain in the case of provisions stored for others in the packing-houses, because in the latter case the identity of each lot of product so stored is preserved. A lot of 250 barrels of pork is so marked on the outside of each package and so designated that the holder of a receipt for the pork may count on receiving that identical lot, and no other, if he calls for delivery to be made from the place where it is stored. The packer has not the option of exchanging it for some other lot which is not quite so good, without the consent and request of the man who holds the receipt. He is not allowed to sort out the poorest pork from all thus stored, deliver that to the holders of receipts calling for so many barrels, and then sell the choicer pork on his own account at a premium. Hence the cases of grain and provisions are not parallel ones in this important particular, and it does not follow that men who object to having their grain stored by competitors who do not preserve its identity are disposed to raise objections to a continuance of the present methods of storing hog product.

THE TRIBUNE has intimated a belief that the grain commission men will not act wisely if they insist on their position that no grain warehouse shall be regular if those who operate it buy and sell grain on their own account. So the radical difference between the two sets of conditions is not pointed out with any wish or intent to help the extremists on the board, if that were possible, but simply as an act of justice to all concerned. Of course, if the big packers do not want to take out licenses for the storage of provisions for other parties there is no law to compel them to do so. They are the most competent judges of what it is best for them to do with their own buildings and storage room, and it is easy to argue that by keeping it for their own use they would gain the important advantage of not being obliged to report each month the quantity of product on hand in their establishments, this giving them more complete control over the course of prices than they now enjoy. But that fact does not render it necessary to suggest a false issue in justification of the step if it be proposed by them.

THEY FOUGHT AND DIED FOR SLAVERY.

From time to time some prominent Southern man announces that it is well for his section that slavery is dead. The North has believed in the sincerity of such statements. But when Northern men hear this defense and glorification of a "cause" which was as black as the slavery it represented, they begin asking themselves whether there is a great deal of ignorant folly left at the South or whether the people of that section would not restore slavery tomorrow if they could cancel with impunity the emancipation papers of their ex-slaves, which were written in Northern blood by Northern bayonets. We have an illustration of this in the recent unveiling at Richmond of the monument erected to the private soldiers who died in the Confederate service. The *Times* of that city says:

> It is well, too, that those for whom the private soldier and sailor died should rear this monumental shaft to commemorate the unfading splendor of his great deeds. History and tradition will keep them ever fresh in the memory of those who shall hereafter dwell in that soldier's home. Children will lisp how Pickett's men charged at Gettysburg, and the ballads of the land will perpetuate the traditions of Stuart's rides. But this shaft openly proclaims to the civilized world that there is *no shame or regret here for what these dead men did.* It stands for their brothers' exalting shout of triumph, for there is greater glory in dying *for that which is right* than in living the dishonored possessor of that which was taken in wrong. This shaft stands here mutely to tell our children every hour of every day that *their fathers fought and died for constitutional government.*

No one will take any exception to the first part of this. No Northern man, though he fought under the Union flag, or is the son of one who died under it, has a word to say against the erection of a monument to commemorate the strenuous and persistent valor and remarkable personal courage displayed through those long years of war by the Southern soldiers. The bravery shown by them at Gettysburg, at Shiloh, at Stone River, at the Wilderness, at Chickamauga, and on many other battle fields is something in which the whole country takes pride now. It is one of the eternal possessions of the American people. The General Government has become the owner of the fields whereon great battles were fought; not to perpetuate animosity, but to keep green the memory of the wonderful heroism of American soldiers in facing death.

No Northern man feels aggrieved by a monument which is dedicated to the unyielding spirit, the patient endurance, the dashing assault, and the dogged determination of the Southern soldiers. There was more suffering from hunger in the lines of Petersburg than in the camp at Valley Forge. The ragged Continentals grumbled more than the ragged Confederates. Americans, viewing the swift subjugation of France by Germany, remember with pride the indomitable resistance of the South which ended only when everything was gone and every mile of fourteen States of Southern soil had been tramped over by Northern armies. No American is ashamed of the personal record made by Southern soldiers during their disunion rebellion. If Carolinians, Virginians, and Georgians had fought for Washington and independence half as hard as they fought for Lee and slavery the British would have been whipped out of the country the first two campaigns.

But when it is announced that this Richmond monument is to commemorate the cursed *cause* for which the Confederate soldiers died, and when it is asserted that they fought for "constitutional government," and for "the priceless heritage of a free-born man to do as he will, whilst *just to others,*" then the sympathies of Northern men are alienated at once. For they know, as the whole civilized world knows now, that the *cause* for which the South fought so desperately may be summed up in the one word "slavery."

Neither the North nor the Republican party had any intention in 1860-'61 of interfering with slavery in the Southern States. While the mass of the Northern people believed slavery to be economically and morally wrong, they accepted the fact that it was protected by constitutional compromises, where the practice existed. If the perpetuation of slavery in the Southern States had been all the slave-owners wanted they well knew they had no cause to fear any act of emancipation by the North.

But they were determined to *extend slavery* as well as to perpetuate it; to make it national instead of sectional. They demanded something the Constitution did not give them, which was the right to carry bondmen, ranging in color from jet black up to a sallow white, into all the Territories of the United States, and hold and work them there in servitude, although their property rights in those slaves were based on State laws alone. They insisted that slavery should have a first lien on all the territory of the republic. On that claim the North took issue with them, denying that the compromises of the Constitution gave them any such right.

Beaten at the polls in 1860 the slaveholders appealed to arms in fourteen States and proceeded to pass acts of secession. In order to defend what is called now "constitutional government," meaning slavery propaganda, they proceeded to tear up the Constitution and dissolve the Union and destroy the republic. Even after the States had begun seceding they were assured solemnly by the man who had been elected constitutionally President of the United States that their slaves would not be interfered with, and no privileges and practices guaranteed them under the Constitution were to be assailed or molested. But they persisted in going on with the destruction of the Union and the erection of a political edifice the corner-stone of which, according to one of their own highest statesmen, was to be slavery. It is useless now to deny that the rebellion was on account of and in behalf of slavery extension into free territory; of the right of a man to hold property in his fellow-man and to whip his living out of the toil of unpaid bondmen.

But, for the inherent immorality of the Southern "cause" it is certain the South would not have been conquered. The fourteen States which seceded wholly had a population of seven millions of fighting whites and four millions of docile blacks who tilled the land and raised the crops and carried on the Southern industries while all their owners were handling muskets, swords, and cannon. Missouri and Kentucky sent hundreds of thousands of soldiers each to the aid of the disunion rebellion, and the loyal West had to fight hard to keep those States nominally in the Union. Maryland and Delaware would have seceded but for their geographical situation, and it required many Eastern regiments to hold them in the Union. The territory of the rebellious States was vast and their natural resources of defense enormous. They had on their side the sympathies of Europe as well as of the Copperheads, who formed so large a part of the Democracy of the North.

It was because God was with the Union and freedom that the slaveholding South was defeated. The Southern soldiers were fighting not merely against Northern men but against the rights of man; against the Declaration of Independence; against the doctrines of Washington and of Jefferson; and against civilization and human progress! Not "might" but "right" defeated them. Freedom's battle is always won; slavery's battle is always lost.

PERSIST IN SELLING THEIR VOTES.

Among the laws passed by the New York Legislature at its last session was one making it an offense to offer any inducements to a voter not to register or vote. This is to stop a new phase of vote-selling which has shown itself in New York and some other States since the passage by them of Australian ballot laws. It was assumed rather hastily that such laws would put a stop to the buying of votes, because it would be impossible for the buyer to know that the seller had delivered the goods. Undoubtedly these laws have put a pretty effectual quietus on the practice of bribing Republicans to vote a Democratic ticket or vice versa, but instead of that men are bribed not to vote at all.

A voter whose sympathies are known to be with one political party will go to some representative of the other party and will promise, if paid for it, not to register, or, if registered, will promise not to vote. It is easy to find out whether such promises have been kept. If a venal Democrat makes an agreement that he will not register the other party does not gain a vote, but his own party loses one. Thus the buying of votes is only half as effective as it was under the old system of voting, but it is still carried on.

Whenever a man is so destitute of morality that he thinks his vote is a commodity which is his own and which he has a right to sell to the highest bidder, he will hunt around at every election till he finds some one who will pay him for that vote. If being by preference a Democrat he finds the other side will not buy him, he insists that his own side shall do so or he will not vote. The last grand jury heard a good deal of evidence about Aldermen and others standing near the polls and paying small sums of money—half a dollar or a dollar—to induce men to vote. The Democrats who were handing out the cash were not buying the votes of Republicans. They were simply persuading their own Democratic followers to cast their votes. The latter were holding off, so that it might be made worth their while to mark their ballots.

The Australian ballot law reduces greatly the sum total of lawful campaign expenses, for the ballots are printed by the State, and it is no longer necessary to hire ticket peddlers. But, on the other hand, the number of people who insist on being paid by their own party to vote for its candidates is increasing, and it will take a good deal of money to meet those demands. Candidates and their friends will have to be liberal contributors to campaign funds.

As these illegitimate expenses are increasing while the legitimate ones are diminishing the Legislature ought to pass as stringent a law as can be made relative to the election expenses of candidates, requiring them to set out those expenses specifically and punishing them for illegitimate ones. Such a measure would be a blessing to men who are running for office. It would free them from the taxes which their own voters are beginning to levy on them and put an end to this open handing over of money near the polls. It will be a hard task to disabuse great masses of ignorant voters of the idea that election time is their harvest time and that it is as legitimate for them to sell their votes as it is to sell their labor, but that should not deter the Legislature from doing all in its power to stop a baneful practice.

SENATORIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Senator Hill manifests decided obtuseness in his failure to understand how proof of contumacy on the part of newspaper correspondents establishes the guilelessness of Senators charged with improprieties in connection with the sugar trust. The Senatorial position is that that body, individually and collectively, is a highly privileged class, above the suspicion that attaches to ordinary mortals. Being beyond wrongdoing, that which would be very improper in every day common people cannot be reprehensible in them, and hence all suggestions of sinful charges are an insult to their dignity. Investigations are ordered now and then, to be sure, but merely to more clearly establish the fact that a Senator can do no wrong. Such being the scope of the Gray committee, nothing could be clearer to the Senatorial mind than if two newspaper correspondents declined to betray professional secrets it followed that not one Senator had any guilty knowledge of the existence of a sugar trust. It may be said in extenuation of the conduct of Senator Hill on this occasion that he is yet a young Senator and may grow in the wisdom of the Senate as he advances in years. He was guilty of the folly of measuring conduct by the rule employed among ordinary mortals, who in their common sense way go at a matter with a view to getting at the facts. Nothing was further from Senatorial thought than to investigate facts already known to the Senatorial mind. The only possible sinners were they who presumed to intimate that an august Senator could possibly be guilty of any transgression. Having done that it was appointed to do, the Gray committee and other Senators naturally expressed great surprise and indignation when the senior Senator from New York withheld his approval. The jailing of the two correspondents is all that is now needed to complete the vindication of the accused Senators and dumfound all their adversaries.

THE grain elevator monopoly in Buffalo, which for many years ruled the trade as with a rod of iron, is being strained if not broken. The floating elevators have done it. They have offered to transfer grain at reasonable rates and have done so much of the business this spring that the stationary elevator combine has had to give way. The latter has made it a rule to levy a toll of ⅝ cent per bushel on all grain handled from vessels, and did this in spite of an effort by the Legislature to lower the tariff. The association now claims to be charging ⅜ cent per bushel, but probably is not collecting it in a single instance. It charges it up and if payment be not made "it is all right," while rebates are freely made to those asking for them. When the floating elevators began to do business in Buffalo the combination made heroic efforts to drive them out, and gained assistance from the city authorities, but without avail. The case was taken into the courts, and the right of the floating elevators to do business was conceded there. Now the question is what will the combine do with its vast mass of elevator property, including several elevators that long have been closed while their owners were paid dividends out of the profits of the rest?

THE Democrats of the Twelfth Ohio District, made up of the two wealthy counties of Franklin (Columbus) and Fairfield, appear to be endeavoring to carry water on both shoulders. While nominating a candidate for Congress, they adopted resolutions in which they indorsed the Democratic financial plank of the Chicago platform, which is an outspoken declaration in favor of honest money and of keeping at par with gold the silver and paper which form part of the circulating medium. But this Congressional convention also indorsed the free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1. Were this done it would be impossible to keep the silver, the silver paper, or the legal tenders at par, and the policy of the Chicago platform would be impossible of realization. But the Democratic convention of demagogues of the Twelfth Ohio District resolved in favor of two things which are incompatible with one another. The object of course is to catch the votes of the Populists. While the district gave Outhwaite 3,000 majority in 1892 it gave McKinley 620 majority last year, and the Democrats think they will be more likely to win this fall if they can snare the cheap money fellows with a hook baited with the 16 to 1 ratio. The nominee, however, is the sitting member, Mr. Outhwaite, who voted last year *against* free coinage; and for the stoppage of silver purchases. The Populists may not have much faith in the honesty of the free silver part of the platform when such a man is the nominee. It is probable that the straddle will do the Democratic demagogues more harm than good at the polls.

FIGURES can be very deceptive when handled by a "Treasury expert." One of them has made a statement which has been sent all over the country that the ad valorem equivalent of the sugar duty under the present law is 14⅝ per cent, under the Wilson bill 28⅛ per cent, under the Senate bill 40 per cent, and under the Mills bill of 1889 62½ per cent. These figures must perplex a person who knows that under the present law raw sugar is free and that the Wilson bill put both refined and raw sugar upon the free list. The trick lies in computing the ad valorem under the present law simply on the duty-paying refined sugar and confectionery sugar, instead of finding out what the rate of duty is based on, the total value of all the sugar imported, the free as well as the dutiable. The Wilson bill puts an ad valorem duty of nearly 30 per cent on confectionery sugar, of which less than a hundred thousand dollars' worth is imported. The expert tries to convey the impression that the rate of duty on all sugar is nearly 30 per cent under that bill. As a matter of fact the total imports of sugar of all kinds paid a duty under the present law of about one-fifth of 1 per cent. Under the Wilson bill the rate of duty would be very much lower than that. Under the Senate bill it would be nearly 40 per cent. The figures of the "Treasury expert" were cooked up to create the impression that the sugar duties of the Senate were decidedly lower than those of the Mills bill of 1889 and not much higher than those of the Wilson bill. The sugar revenues under the Senate bill would be $42,000,000 and under the Wilson bill $17,000. And yet an "expert" announces gravely that the ad valorem equivalents are nearly the same for both bills.

WITH the aid of Mr. Carlisle the President will now proceed to engage in the exhilarating pastime of fishing up some plan to meet that $80,000,000 deficit.

WHEN the brick battleship leaves Jackson Park there will still remain a most efficient and satisfactory Skiff.

THERE is a suspicion that Mark Twain wrote his story of "Pudd'n-head Wilson" as a setting for those extracts from Mr. Wilson's calendar.

WHEN Congress and the commonwealers have disbanded Miss Columbia can resume her knitting.

THE unfortunates who failed to see the World's Fair in its glory can see it in its crystallized form at the Columbian Museum. And the great buildings are there yet.

THE way to pay that French claim, Mr. Higinbotham, is to pay it.

IT is all a campaign lie, of course, that every gambling house gives up $500 a month to two prominent city officials, but it is strange how such a story ever got started.

IT is respectfully represented to the striking miners that a good coal fire is necessary in order to burn some kinds of garbage. The great cause of municipal reform is in danger.

CONSIDERING the depressing effect of many of the college yells the time made in the collegiate races at the South Side ball park last Saturday was remarkable.

SINCE the opening of the Field Columbian Museum Jackson Park has taken on a pronounced Chicago day aspect again.

IN the persons of the twelve union carpenters who nearly beat to death three non-union carpenters that were presuming to work for a living without having previously asked permission organized labor has won another overwhelming victory.

THE second day of June was a gracious apology for the shortcomings of the first day.

WHEN England shall have gobbled up all the eligible land on earth it can still enlarge its dominions by leveling the useless mountains and building the land out into the sea.

PERSONALS.

Julia Ward Howe received only $5 for her famous "Battle Hymn of the Republic." It was first printed in the *Atlantic Monthly.*

Mrs. Catt, a new suffragist orator of electrical oratorical powers, has just left her home in Kansas on a stumping tour. She will come back.

Mr. Cleveland, it is represented, is very angry over the way in which tariff legislation is being handled. That's the case with several millions of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Bray is a Populist candidate for Secretary of State in Kansas. Bray should try for Congress. If there is anything in a name he would make an ideal representative of his party.

Prof. Dyche of the Kansas State University will start in a few days for the north pole, and he will find if there are any animals roaming around the apex of the frozen zone which can be stuffed.

Col. A. C. Mason, United States army, has just been brevetted a Brigadier-General for gallantry seventeen years ago. The United States certainly does not follow Napoleon's example in rewarding heroes.

The Emperor of Annam, Bun Law, is a youth of 14, with a precocious tendency to get married and a faculty for getting into awkward escapades in consequence. He is likely to have an annam mated time of it.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, formerly Miss Willing of Philadelphia, practices pistol-shooting a great deal, and is said to be wonderfully clever at it. Conlin, the New York expert, says Mrs. Astor is the best pistol shot he ever saw.

Hiram Maxim, the famous electrician, who has also proved a fertile inventor in other fields, has produced a felt cuirass, half the thickness of Herr Dowe's cuirass, which withstands a rifle shot capable of piercing a half-inch steel plate. The cuirass is composed of a thin steel plate faced with felt.

Miss Ida Welis, the young colored woman from Memphis who is lecturing in London against lynching, is evidently impressing some of her hearers. Judging by the resolutions adopted at some of her meetings there are Englishmen who believe that Judge Lynch is a member of the Supreme Bench.

Congressman William Baker of Kansas, says the Kansas City *Star*, has been in Congress since 1890 and has shown himself to be "small potatoes" even for a Populist hill. He has done absolutely nothing worth the $20,000 he will have received when his present term ends. He can't talk, he can't work, he can't sing a song, dance a jig, or tell a story.

W. H. Wallace was appointed Postmaster of Jefferson, O., by Andrew Jackson sixty-three years ago, and he still holds the office. Mr. Wallace is 84 and he is credited by the Adams Express company as the oldest agent in its employ, both in years and continuous service, and is the oldest station agent on the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad. If not in America, having served in that capacity since 1853. He carries his years lightly and there are, as yet, no signs of an early dissolution of the triple alliance.

In the Sutler's Tent.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.): The Democratic cause in Congress has been "managed" to death. Some of its leaders have been too smart by half. There have been too many strategists and too few fighters; too much courtesy and too little grape and canister. Too many men have left the ranks to look after the commissary.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Little was stirring around the down-town theaters last night. It is hard to recall a single Sunday evening within the last two years when the famine in Sunday evening theatricals has been so sharply felt. The remark applies quite as much to the quality as to the quantity of what was to be had. With every other place of dramatic entertainment closed Hooley's enjoyed a monopoly in that particular field and "Charley's Aunt" had an easy time of it in consequence. The lively English farce went into its sixth week, yet the "standing room only" sign was in use at 8 o'clock. Whatever competition existed fell to light opera. The Duff company gave its final performance of "Pinafore" at McVicker's, and the summer company began its second week of "The Black Hussar" at the Schiller. It is unfortunate that Manager Thomas W. Prior cannot add a circulation of atmosphere to the other improvements he has brought about at that theater. The boys who peddle fans are just now taking advantage of what the electric draft-makers fail to accomplish. In passing it may be said that the seats at the Schiller were all filled. The Columbia was in darkness as Charles Frohman's stock company does not give Sunday evening performances. Tonight, however, "Sowing the Wind" will again be presented. The Grand Opera-House was closed for the first time in many months and the Chicago Opera-House is being repaired.

* * *

The all-day variety bill at Frank Hall's Casino had more patrons yesterday than would be expected for so warm a day. In the afternoon the crowd filled the theater, and in the evening there was the same activity. Billy Rice's minstrels furnished the only distinct performance and provided an amusing entertainment. The variety program, which included about sixty numbers, gave a fairly good show, made up about equally of athletic and equilibrium feats and the conventional variety specialties. This week's program furnishes a distinct change from that of a week ago.

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The Masonic Temple Roof Garden is just now enjoying its first real roof-garden weather, and the attendance, therefore, is more favorable. The prediction that Sosman and Landis would be forced to provide better entertainment has been realized, and last night Johnnie Hand's orchestra replaced the squeaking automatic organ which has been furnishing the music since the opening. The improvement, of course, was appreciable. A café will soon be placed in operation.

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The Windsor is the only one of the outlying houses that still remains open. Yesterday McKee Rankin's melodrama, "The Danites," became the attraction, and two performances were given by a road company to a fairly good attendance. The house will lapse into the psychological next week, with "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" as the object of attention.

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NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—The open-air entertains of the suburbs and the roof gardens are now in season according to the almanac, and should be so according to the weather. But rain or shine, it is all the same to Buffalo Bill's Wild West, at Ambrose Park, for two performances are given every day. The season of ballet spectacle at Eldorado on the Palisades will begin next Saturday night with "Benamela, a Summer Night's Dream." The production is under the direction of Vincenzo Romeo, who says he will exhibit a well-trained multitude of dancers and pantomimists. The scenes are Egyptian, with resplendent palaces and gorgeous gardens for the dances and pageants. The Schaffers are to appear later in gymnastic feats. The gardens on the roofs of theaters are all in use this week. That of Koster & Bial's was opened last evening with instrumental music. The plan pursued here is to keep the vaudeville on the stage of the theater itself with intermissions, during which music on the roof will draw people to that part of the establishment. The Casino's top has a company of specialists. The roof gardens of the American and of the Madison Square Garden are to be opened tomorrow evening, weather permitting. In each case a diverse entertainment of vaudeville and music will be given. These elevated resorts were popular in last year's hot weather, and there is no reason to suppose that they will not prove attractive again. When it rains the program for the American's roof will be carried out in the theater below, with no extra charge for seats, and when dampness makes the top of the Madison Square Garden unpleasant visitors may retreat to the garden.

* * *

A new play entitled "Tennessee's Pardner" is an attempt by Scott Marble to transfer Bret Harte material to the stage. Mr. Marble says his work follows none of Mr. Harte's stories closely, however, and that the characters are only of a kindred with the Harte creations. The dramatist locates his piece in a Western mining camp, of course, and undertakes to illustrate harsh yet sentimental life in such a place. "Tennessee's Pardner" will have a first performance at the Fourteenth Street Tuesday. A term of grand opera in English will begin tomorrow at the Grand Opera-House at the ordinary prices of that theater. The company is headed by Mme. Tavary, and includes Sigrid Wolf, Payne Clarke, Annie Severit, Charlotte Walker, A. Bielletti, A. Blume, and Amelia Harrison, under the direction of Max Gabriel. The repertory comprises twelve operas. A chorus of sixty and a large orchestra are promised. A second week will be given to "Lady Gladys" at the Madison Square. The play is at least an example of Robert Buchanan at his best and an illustration of English rural life as seen through that author's conventional eyes. Milton Nobles has for nineteen years acted in a drama of his own composition, "The Phœnix," which must contain much that pleases audiences, else it could not last so long. A big fire scene keeps it up to date, too, along with the realistic plays. "The Phœnix" is at the Harlem Columbus this week. Dolly Nobles and Louis Arnold are in the cast with Mr. Nobles. Eugene O'Rourke is an Irish comedian of ability and an uncommonly agreeable singer of the songs of the Emerald Isle. He is to have a hearing this week at Niblo's in "The Wicklow Postman," one of the season's new plays, and in most respects a departure from the conventional Irish drama.

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NEWS FROM ABROAD.

TURPIN PRESENTS HIS INVENTIONS TO FRANCE.

He Is Induced by Paris Journalists to Abandon His Project of Selling His New Engine of War to Germany—Quiet Prevails at the Bulgarian Capital—Pierola's Men Defeated at Punto, Peru—Wekerle May Be Hungarian Prime Minister Again.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, June 3.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The Turpin scandal was brought to an end today in the most unexpected way. Three French journalists—MM. Gautier and Cardonne of the *Figaro* and La Grange of the *Patrie*—went to see the inventor at Brussels. After they had succeeded in making him understand how great a wrong he would commit against France if he were to sell his patents to Germany they received from him all his plans and instructions, of which Turpin makes a present to France. The journalists have brought these back with them and will deposit all the documents with the Minister of War tomorrow.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

QUIET AT THE BULGARIAN CAPITAL.

Ferdinand and His Princess Cheered—Russia Still Angry at the Sovereign.

SOFIA, June 3.—Troops are still posted on the main streets of the city, but otherwise everything presents almost a normal aspect. The public gardens are closed with a view to preventing the holding of public meetings. Prince Ferdinand and the Princess were loudly cheered at noon when they appeared on the balcony of the palace to witness the mounting of the guard. A deputation of leading merchants went to the palace today to thank Prince Ferdinand for his recent action.

The newspaper organ of Prime Minister Stolloff publishes fifty telegrams, including one from Tirnova, the birthplace of ex-Prime Minister Stambuloff, telling of the holding of meetings and the adoption of resolutions congratulating the government upon the change in the ministry. It is stated that the prohibition against French and other papers entering Bulgaria has been removed.

Telegrams continue to be received reporting isolated disorders. Troops are protecting M. Stambuloff's paper, the *Svoboda*.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 3.—The dismissal of the Bulgarian Prime Minister Stambuloff by Prince Ferdinand caused a sensation here, but it is not regarded as menacing the peace of Europe or offering any prospect of the solution of the Bulgarian question, for Russia's objection was not to M. Stambuloff personally, but to Prince Ferdinand's occupation of the Bulgarian throne, which Russia holds to be a standing infraction of the Berlin treaty.

LONDON, June 3.—A dispatch from Vienna says last night Prince Ferdinand visited MM. Stambuloff and Stolloff and Dr. Greckoff. He had a long conference with M. Stambuloff.

PIEROLA'S MEN MEET WITH DEFEAT.

Attack the Barracks at Punto and Are Beaten Off—News from Peru.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Tex., June 3.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Official telegrams from the prefect of Punto received here today say the barracks were attacked by a band of Pierolists, which suffered defeat, twenty-one of its members being taken prisoners and confined on the island of Toquila.

The French Minister to Peru has been exchanging correspondence with the government in relation to the expulsion of Combe. It is held by the French Minister that the order to Combe to leave the country was a violation of the treaty. Combe is now in the Guadalupe Jail.

Dr. Flores, who has petitioned the President and the courts for the immediate liberation of her husband.

All is quiet today, the only sign of election being the voting platform and the firing of rockets by clubs.

MAY HAVE TO RECALL DR. WEKERLE.

Francis Joseph Informed Count Hedervary Cannot Form a Cabinet for Hungary.

BUDA PESTH, June 3.—The President and Vice-President of the Diet, Count Tizeca and Baron Podmanisky, declined to enter the Cabinet which Count Hedervary tried to form. Reports from all parts of the country tell of demonstrations of sympathy and confidence in Dr. Wekerle. A torchlight demonstration in his honor is being organized for Tuesday night.

It is reported that at the meeting of the Liberal party Saturday Dr. Wekerle expressed his readiness to resume office. It is believed the Emperor will be obliged to resummon him.

VIENNA, June 3.—Count Hedervary, who was attempting to form a Ministry in Hungary to succeed that of Dr. Wekerle, has telegraphed to Emperor Francis Joseph that he is unable to form a Cabinet. The Emperor has started for Buda-Pesth in deference to Count Hedervary's desire that his Majesty show himself to the people.

MANY SERMONS ON THE Y. M. C. A.

Delegates to the Conference at London Attend Many Churches.

LONDON, June 3.—Delegates to the international conference of the Young Men's Christian Associations this morning attended the Tabernacle by invitation. The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon preached. Sir George Williams, the founder of the Young Men's Christian Association, was on the platform. In the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Meyer preached in Exeter Hall, sketching the history of the association. The foreign delegates were addressed in their sections. The Swedes met in the City Temple. Sermons were preached throughout the country in reference to the jubilee. In London alone nearly 300 sermons on the subject were preached. The Rev. Mr. Parker of the City Temple said nothing but an occasion of this kind could have got him to the Temple this evening. He was ill and had to drag himself from bed. The Lord Mayor of London and the Corporation gave a reception to the delegates at the Guildhall tonight.

Squabble Over Bullet-proof Coats.

Herr Dowe, the inventor of the so-called bullet-proof coat, offers to forfeit the purchase money to any one who buys his cuirass if it contains either iron or steel. He declares his invention is for sale at a price much under the £200,000 mentioned in the newspapers.

Mr. Maxim declares he has produced a lighter shield which is just as effective as Dowe's. He declares the whole subject of bullet-proof clothing is a farce. He adds that he has sufficient evidence to convince him that Dowe's cuirass contains a hard plate.

Italian Chamber's Noisy Sitting.

A dispatch from Rome says Saturday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies was extremely noisy. Sig. Crispi's proposals caused an uproar and angry taunts from the Left, to which the Prime Minister replied with equal vigor. The confusion was so great that the sitting was temporarily suspended. When it was resumed the angry recriminations were continued.

German Socialists Gain Strength.

A dispatch from Berlin commenting upon the Socialists' victory in the by-election at Pinneberg, which has hitherto been represented by a Conservative, says a similar result is anticipated in the by-election at Pinneberg. It adds that the Socialist agitation is developing activity in all quarters of the empire and it is said that the other parties in the State realize the fact that their indolence and dissension are doing half the work for the Socialists.

Mr. Gladstone Takes a Drive.

Mr. Gladstone has so far recovered from the effects of the recent operation he underwent for cataract that he drove out today in a close carriage.

RAISES TARIFF ON AMERICAN GOODS.

In This Way the Cuban Budget Will Show a Surplus.

MADRID, June 3.—It is said the Cuban budget will show a surplus of $25,000, attained by raising the tariff on American imports, lowering the export duty on tobacco and sugar, and admitting Spanish wines free with a view to excluding French and other wines.

Honduras Is in Better Financial Shape.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, June 3.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Representatives of England are here trying to arrange a concession for a railroad from here to Amapala, with a heavy land subsidy. The troops are paid. Director Bonilla says he will have the country in good condition financially before the end of the year. He expects to have no opposition in the elections.

Baltimore Starts for Corea.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

NAGASAKI, Japan, June 3.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The cruiser Baltimore sailed today for Chemulpo, Corea, to protect American interests in the threatened uprising of natives.

Nicaraguan Troops May Retire.

COLON, June 3.—The U. S. S. San Francisco has arrived here from Bluefields. The Nicaraguan troops in charge there will retire if England demands that they do so. Much dissatisfaction prevails. The San Francisco is coaling preparatory to returning to Bluefields.

Fine Weather at Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, June 3.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The weather today was fine. The thermometer ranged 59° to 78.8°, and at midnight the barometer registered 30.08 inches, with a southwest wind.

DETECTIVE GEORGE NEWCOMB IS DEAD.

Passes Away as the Result of His Bullet Wounds.

Detective George Newcomb of the Western Indiana railroad, who was shot by a confidence man several nights ago, died at the Mercy Hospital a few minutes before 2 o'clock this morning. The bullet which caused his death had entered his abdomen. The physicians at no time made an effort to remove it, his condition being so critical. An inquest will be held today.

HORATIO F. LILLIBRIDGE DIES SUDDENLY

Passes Away at His Residence After an Illness of few Minutes.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 3.—[Special.]—Horatio F. Lillibridge, one of the oldest citizens of Minneapolis, and President of the Lillibridge-Bremner company, died suddenly at his residence at 5:20 p. m. today. He had just returned from the baccalaureate services at the university and had been in his usual health. Upon entering the house Mr. Lillibridge placed his hand over his stomach and exclaimed, "O, dear!" His wife had reached his side by this time, and assisting him to a sofa she asked if his stomach pained him. He made no reply, but inclined to her that it did, and she went to an adjoining room for some medicine. When she returned a moment later Mr. Lillibridge was dead. A physician, who was immediately summoned, attributes death to heart failure.

[H. F. Lillibridge was born at Wilmington, Todd County, Conn., May 26, 1836. At the age of 20 years he came West and located in Minneapolis, remaining, however, only a few months. He removed to Monticello, this State, where he became interested in mercantile business. Here he remained eight years and married. In 1865 he sold his interest in the store at Monticello and returned to Minneapolis, where he has resided. Mr. Lillibridge leaves a wife and two daughters, Mrs. Mary Cobb and Miss Bertha.]

Laid to Rest in Mount Greenwood.

The funeral of John McCaffery was held at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the home, No. 3016 Western avenue. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. McLaughlin. Judge Murray F. Tuley delivered an address in which he spoke of his long and useful career, which in the end was without blemish, and the high esteem in which he was universally held. The honorary pallbearers were: Judge Murray F. Tuley, Judge Henry M. Shepard, T. B. Blackstone, L. Z. Leiter, John B. Drake, W. H. Mitchell, W. H. Reid, A. McMichell, F. A. Howe, D. B. Shipman. The active pallbearers were: John Larney, Thomas Rankin, Thomas Clarsey, James Seggett, Charles Jacobs, Edward Williams, A. E. Smith, John Grady. The interment was in Mount Greenwood Cemetery.

Funeral Services of the Rev. Oliver Adams.

The funeral of the Rev. Oliver Adams took place from the family residence, No. 3000 Indiana avenue, at 1:30 yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Gifford of the Immanuel Baptist Church, in the absence of Dr. Henson of the First Baptist Church. The Rev. E. M. Bacon, assistant pastor of the First Church, and an old friend of Mr. Adams, spoke briefly of his life and services. Miss Kathryn Meeker sang "Abide with Me." A profusion of flowers was sent in by friends, and a pillow composed of roses and Easter lilies was sent by Dr. F. Ziegfeld. The interment was in Rosehill. The pallbearers were: A. C. Vanderburg, W. H. Fairclough, J. Irving Pierce, H. L. Pinney, Frank Chase, and E. M. Bacon.

The Rev. W. A. Passavant Sr.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 3.—The Rev. W. A. Passavant Sr., the founder of the Passavant Hospital and a veteran in charitable work in this and other cities, died tonight. He was 76. He established hospitals in Chicago, Milwaukee, and Jacksonville, Ill., and also founded orphanages in Rochester and Zelienople. He was founder of the *Lutheran* of Philadelphia and editor of the *Workman*, a Lutheran paper of this city. His last great work was the founding of the Chicago Lutheran Seminary.

Ex-Judge John M. Broomall.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 3.—Ex-Judge John M. Broomall of Media died today, aged 78. In 1864 he was elected to Congress and served three consecutive terms. Mr. Blaine in his book declared that Mr. Broomall's speech on the civil rights bill must always be regarded as one of the most magnificent utterances ever voiced in the House, and an unsurpassed example of conciseness and force in the use of the English language.

Obituary Notes.

Walter Steers, a prominent Grand Army man, died at his home in Strawn, Livingston County, Ill., yesterday, aged 56 years.

Mrs. Frank E. Crooker, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Henry Crooker, a Unitarian clergyman and author of Helena, Mont., in Kenosha, Wis., yesterday morning.

The Traveler's Tree.

"There is a tree which grows in Madagascar called the 'Traveler's Tree,' which is of the greatest service to the tired and thirsty travelers in that tropical climate," said Prof. Wilbur G. Stebbins of Richmond. "This wonderful trob has no branches, the leaves growing from the trunk and spreading out like the sections of a fan. These leaves, of which there are generally not more than twenty-four on each tree, are from six to eight feet in length and from four to six feet broad. At the base of each leaf is a kind of cup containing about a quart of cool, sweet water. The natives save themselves the trouble of climbing the tree by throwing a spear, which pierces the leaf at the spot where the water is stored. The water then flows down into the vessel held beneath it and the traveler is enabled to continue his journey, cheered and refreshed by the precious liquid nature has so kindly provided for his use."—*Globe-Democrat.*

Mrs. John Jacob Astor's Girdle.

The most famous "jewel," as it may be called, in New York society is the "stomacher" belonging to Mrs. John Jacob Astor. This is a suberb combination of gems arranged in the form of a girdle, or pointed front piece, to be worn over a lace dress front, or for an ornament to the front of a décolleté corsage. It is very large, and is composed of the finest gems obtainable in the world. It was the wedding gift of Mr. Astor to his bride, and was selected with more than ordinary taste, or it could never have been worn in public. But so well are the gems blended and so perfectly do they harmonize with a fall of white lace that young Mrs. Astor looks "perfectly sweet," when she has it on, although her friends say that she wore it for the first time with many misgivings for fear it would look like a grand display of wealth. Its cost was not far from $1,000,000.

A New Branch of Education.

There is a boarding-school in New York where the girls are taught to be elegant as they are taught cube root or rhetoric. One special teacher, who receives $15 an hour for her refined influence, dresses beautifully, comes in a coupé, and pays a formal visit. She leads the conversation, discussing all the current topics of interest to polite people, and frowning down mistakes and bad taste. Everything she says and does, every gesture, and everything she wears is said or done or worn to teach "distinguished manners." When she goes home she writes letters to the girls and the teachers, containing compliments and criticism, respectively. During the school year each girl is this elegant lady's guest at breakfast, dinner, or the theater.

SATOLLI ON SCHOOLS.

THE PAPAL ABLEGATE OUTLINES HIS VIEWS ON EDUCATION.

He Lauds the Position of a Teacher, Pronouncing It the Noblest of All—He Believes American Life Requires the Influence of Religion and Speaks of What the Catholic Church Can Do in This Direction—Atalanta Starts to Join the Vigilant—Corrigan Speaks on the A. P. A.

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—Mgr. Satolli has made his first visit to a public school. It was at Waterbury, Conn., and he made a short speech. At the request of the correspondent for THE TRIBUNE Mgr. Satolli's assistant kindly consented to secure an English translation of the Latin address of the prelate at the high school in Waterbury, Conn. As every one has been awaiting an expression from Mgr. Satolli on the school question this first publication of his views will be interesting.

Mgr. Satolli said: "My intimate conviction is that the position of a teacher is the noblest of all, as it is the most useful and necessary. I will add that the industrial, agricultural, and mechanical arts would not flourish nor give the benefits which society requires unless they were preceded and accompanied by a certain amount of education. You have visible evidences of this statement in this country, where industrial, agricultural, and mechanical arts have reached their highest development; and this is the result of the wonderful diffusion of education. I am glad to find myself of the same opinion as you regarding the necessity that the school should educate the whole man—that is, intellect and heart—not only that he may know nature and provide what is useful and necessary for life, but also that he may live as an honest, upright citizen possessing all the moral virtues that should adorn a man.

"There is vast difference between saying that the Constitution of the United States forbids the civil power to 'frame laws about religion or to become involved in matters pertaining strictly to religion, and to say that the American Constitution is godless or that American life requires not the influence of religion, for it is consonant to the spirit of true liberty and well ordered government to educate youth in this way—that is, to enlighten their minds that they may not only know true religion but also to love and practice it.

"The State, in so far as it is free and progressive, need fear nothing, but on the contrary expect great benefits from the Catholic Church, whose institutions and effective influence broke the shackles of slavery and secured true civil and Christian liberty, and from out of the confusion of barbarism produced modern civilization."

Archbishop Satolli celebrated today the solemn pontifical mass for the devotion of the forty hours in the Church of the Sacred Heart in West Fifty-first street. The church was in gala attire. An elaborate musical service was rendered by the choir under the direction of Prof. F. Berener. Singenberger's mass of St. Cecilia was sung. The "Ecce Sacerdos" was given with great effect as the procession entered the church. A quartet of the Palestrina society sang the Gregorian responses. After the mass there were a benediction and procession of the blessed sacrament. Father Mooney, the rector of the church, gave a banquet in the afternoon to his distinguished guest, Mgr. Satolli. Among those present were:

Archbishop Corrigan, the Rt.-Rev. J. A. Farley, the Very Rev. William L. Penney, the Rev. Thomas F. Lynch, the Rev. John J. Dunn, the Rev. John Edwards, the Rev. Charles R. Corley, the Rev. William A. O'Neill, the Rev. Nicholas J. Hughes, the Rev. James J. Flood, the Rev. James H. McGean, the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, the Rev. William J. Daly, and the Rev. James N. Connolly.

Mgr. Satolli will leave for Washington tomorrow.

ATALANTA PUTS OUT TO SEA.

The Refitted Racer Starts to Join the Vigilant—Mission of the Yachts.

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—The steam yacht Atalanta has followed the Vigilant to sea. It passed out by Sandy Hook at a few minutes of 3 o'clock this afternoon under full head of steam. There stood on the bridge Howard Gould, Manghan Carter, Capt. "Hank" Haff, and Sailmaker Gilbert Wilson in a group. Two of that quartet will join the Vigilant upon its arrival in Glasgow, and upon one of them and his crew will rest the record abroad of the famous cup defender. The Atalanta had not been in commission for four or five years, and under the circumstances much was to be done. Every department of the ship was thoroughly overhauled and refitted. New masts were given it and a new propeller of bronze took the place of the old one. Half past 9 o'clock this morning was the hour fixed for its departure from Erie Basin, where it was refitted. First to arrive of the passengers was Mr. Carter. He is the uncle of Mrs. George J. Gould. "I am going over for an outing, simply," said he, "though if I can smuggle myself on the Vigilant in its first race I shall do so." Then came Howard Gould. No sooner had he spoken to Capt. Shackford than he was handed a telegram saying the Hamburg steamer Rhaetia, arriving this morning, reported passing the yacht Vigilant, bound east, with all sails set. The wind at the time was from the south and moderate. "Good news," remarked Mr. Gould, sententiously. Capt. Haff spoke about the work abroad. "There will be a great deal of labor in this mission," said the veteran skipper, "but we are going over to do our best. If we fail short of the expectations of the American people we trust they will be mild in their criticisms. We shall accomplish something if our usual good luck does not desert us. Our hearts are in the work and if we fail it will not be our fault."

"I am bound to Southampton," said Capt. Shackford. "When about 1,200 miles out I shall take a good look at the coal still left, and will then decide whether we shall have to stop at the Western Islands or not."

The officers of the Atalanta are as follows: Captain, W. G. Shackford; First Mate, James Kulsen; Second Mate, Frank T. Kinney; Boatswain, Paul Gordon; Boatswain's Mate, David Castle; Chief Engineer, Robert S. Bissett; Assistant Engineers, John Mackeim, Thomas D. Thompson, and James A. Hawkes.

The international code signal letters of the Atalanta are K B J W. George J. Gould was in Paris Saturday, and will likely remain there until he leaves for Southampton to meet the Atalanta, about twelve days hence.

ELECTRICITY INJURES WATER PIPES.

Mains That Are Dug Up Found to Be Pitted and Honey-Combed.

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—Some of the new and expensive water mains were dug up in Jersey City last week and were found pitted and honey-combed from the action of the electric current which runs through the earth in the neighborhood of trolley railroads. Similar discoveries were made in Brooklyn during the winter, and the matter was called to the attention of Mayor Schieren by the Brooklyn subway commissioners. In upper New York underground water and gas pipes that have cost thousands of dollars are endangered from the current from electric roads. Thus far, however, there has been little or no damage done to water mains by the current from electric light wires in this city, but electricians do not deny that there is danger from this source to the entire city plant in case of improper insulation. Engineer Herchel of the East Jersey Water company a few days ago excavated a portion of the new pipe laid on Clifton avenue for the new water supply. He found it in a much-impaired condition from electrolysis, which is the scientific name of the new disease. It is now feared that the entire underground pipe system of Jersey City is damaged.

CORRIGAN SPEAKS ON THE A. P. A.

Answers Charges Made Against the Catholic Church in a Sermon.

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—Answer was made by Archbishop Corrigan in St. Patrick's Cathedral today to charges against the Roman Catholic Church such as the American Protective Association makes it its business to circulate. The Archbishop in his sermon said that love for what was true and right was the only principle that should guide the life of individual, State, and church. This had always been the guide of the Catholic Church, and it would always remain so. For years the enemies of the church had asserted that it was the slave of the temporal power. Everything it was claimed, was made subservient to the retention and expanding of that power. This was as false, he said, as the frequent cry that prevailed nowadays that Catholics were rebellious and disloyal. The fact was and always has been just contrary. The church had ever been on the side of the right, and had never curried favor for power in temporal affairs. Neither had it ever fostered rebellion; on the contrary, it had always been the right hand of the State in forcing obedience, protecting its rights, and enforcing the abolition of wrong and injustice.

The Rev. Dr. William Lloyd, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Fifty-seventh street, west of Eighth avenue, took "Religious Tolerance, Intolerance, and Indifference" as the topic of his sermon today. "I know of nothing," said he, "so deserving of condemnation or of uncompromising hatred as religious intolerance, especially when that religious intolerance intrudes into the affairs of a national government which guarantees to every man the right to practice and follow his own religious belief without hinderance or molestation. I honor the religious faith of every man, and hold that his faith is as dear and sacred to him as mine is to me."

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES RALLY.

One Thousand Delegates Arrive to Attend the Great Congress.

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—Over in the heart of Staten Island, where tradition relates that the first brewery in the United States was established, a great temperance army swung its banners to the breeze today. The venerable Neal Dow, eloquent and enthusiastic, in his 91st year, was there to aid the cause; the smooth-shaved face and slouch felt hat of Gov. Tillman of South Carolina towered conspicuously in the assembly; the Rev. Joseph Cook of Boston helped swell the temperance refrain; Col. Alexander S. Bacon of Brooklyn and Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, the woman suffragist and lecturer, arrived early in the day and will remain throughout the convention. Then, too, there were present among the 1,000 delegates Mrs. Ellen J. Phinney, President of the Non-Partisan National Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Gen. Wager Swayne of this city; ex-Governor of Maine, Sidney Perham; Henry B. Metcalf, Prohibition candidate for Governor of Rhode Island, and the Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner of Boston. The congress which opened today is unusual in the history of temperance gatherings from the number and diversity of the organizations represented. Delegates came from every State in the country from temperance societies of high and low degrees.

DROWNS WHILE SAVING A LIFE.

William C. McDonald Perishes in Effecting an Heroic Rescue.

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—William C. McDonald, a well-known man of this city, 22 years old, and a member of the firm of McDonald & Co. of No. 296 Sixth avenue, who lived in the Chelsea flats in West Twenty-third street with his mother and Dr. John M. McDonald and Robert G. McDonald, his brothers, was drowned in the Passaic River Saturday night while trying to save Miss Josephine Chandler. The latter had fallen overboard from McDonald's launch. The couple with a man named Wood boarded the yacht intending to go to Belleville, but when Belleville and take a train about 7 o'clock for this city. When they had gone only a few hundred feet from the hotel there was a splash. The boat had lurched to one side and the young woman was thrown into the water. One man, who saw it from a distance, says that McDonald at once sprang into the water after her. The woman struggled and McDonald began to swim toward the boat. He succeeded in getting the young woman into the boat, and then, thoroughly exhausted, he released his hold and sank and did not come to the surface again.

FIGHT WHILE THEIR FATHER DIES.

Brothers Engage in a Conflict Over Property to Be Left Them.

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—Daniel Lane, 30 years old, of No. 452 West Thirty-fifth street, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning. Policeman Trojan was patrolling his post in West Thirty-fifth street when he was called into No. 452 by Lane's brother, who told him that Lane was drunk and was fighting with all the members of the family. When the policeman went up-stairs he found Lane and his brother fighting in a square room on the second floor of the house, while John Lane, the father of the men, was dying on a bed in the same room. The policeman had considerable difficulty in getting Lane to the station-house, and finally had to seek assistance. Shortly after Lane was locked up his father died. John Lane was worth $35,000, and it was about the disposition of the money that Lane was fighting.

GENERAL NEWS OF NEW YORK.

Julius Harburger Wants to Succeed Cummings in Congress.

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—Julius Harburger, Clerk of the Fourth District Court, wants to go to Congress as successor to Amos J. Cummings. He has announced himself as an independent candidate and will this week commence a campaign which, he says, will only close when the polls close. Ex-Speaker William Sulzer is after the Tammany nomination. Harburger is President of the Steckler Association, Grand Master of the Free Sons of Israel, one of the largest Hebrew organizations in the world, and an active member of almost everything else. When the Stecklers went out of Tammany Hall Harburger was offered the leadership of the old Tenth District by Tammany, with an intimation that a Police Justiceship might go with it, but he refused to desert his friends.

Lyman Abbott on Dr. Smith.

The Rev. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, in his sermon tonight referred to the action of the Presbyterian General Assembly in excluding Dr. Henry Preserved Smith from the pulpit. "Dr. Smith," said Abbott, "has not been excluded from the church for teaching that the Bible is without error, but for presenting to his brother ministers, at their request, a paper embodying his views. According to the decision of the Presbyterian General Assembly a member of the Presbyterian church must not take part in debate on public questions hereafter. The church is the authority—the scripture is no longer the authority. The real issue is 'may a Presbyterian member study the Bible?'"

Big Budget for Brooklyn.

The Board of Estimate of Brooklyn will meet tomorrow to pass upon the requisites for city and county purposes for 1893. A number of the departments have already turned in their demands, and the budget shows an increase of $2,385,941 over the amounts allowed last year. The general account for the county amounts to $2,516,017. And for charities and corrections $791,000, which is an increase in the county over last year of $705,543.

Methodist Preacher After Ingersoll.

At the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, this evening the Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks spoke on "Ingersoll's Decoration day eulogy of Thomas Paine." Dr. Banks said: "A man who places the work which Thomas Paine did above the sublime patriotism and public service of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin puts himself beyond the necessity of critical comment."

Dixon Opposes Suffrage.

The sermon of the Rev. Thomas Dixon in Association Hall this morning was devoted to the woman suffrage question. "To bestow the suffrage upon woman," said the speaker, "is to make a step backward rather than forward. To deny to women the power to use the ballot does not by any means rob woman of her influence in the affairs of government. In fact, it tends to make that influence stronger."

Mills in Talmage's Place.

The congregation of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, to whom the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage so long ministered, today listened to the Rev. B. Fay Mills, who will be their spiritual guide until further notice.

New York Notes.

An impressive ceremony at Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church this morning marked the admission of ex-Father Lambert, a former Catholic priest, to the Methodist fold.

The Rev. S. Gregory Lines, rector of the Church of the Beloved Disciple, Madison avenue and Eighty-ninth street, has been compelled to resign his pastorate on account of failing mental powers.

The Allen State Line steamer State of California finished the fastest trip from Glasgow to New York today it has ever made. It steamed from Inishtrahull to Sandy Hook in eight days and two hours.

While saving the life of 10-year-old Annie McGinnis, in Market street, near Van Buren, in Newark, Miss McGaugh was literally ground to death under the wheels of a Newark and Jersey City electric trolley car.

Trouble seems to be brewing for the police investigating committee on account of a scarcity of money. John W. Goff said tonight: "It is manifestly impossible to conduct such an investigation without substantial resources." Dr. Parkhurst, however, seems easy on the money question.

SLEEPS IN A COFFIN.

SAD PLIGHT OF A GIRL DISCHARGED FROM THE PESTHOUSE.

Miss Carrie Kramer Sent Away While Weak from Smallpox—Clothes Burned and Friends Called on to Supply Others—Finds a Refuge in an Undertaker's Shop—Bohemians Hold a Mass-Meeting to Denounce Brutal Health Officers—Will Ask Their Dismission.

Miss Carrie Kramer, a young woman recently discharged from the posthouse after a month's siege of smallpox, has a hard-luck story. To find herself denied the shelter of the posthouse while yet in a state of slow convalescence, almost without clothing and without one cent of money, with no relatives and few friends in the city, and after seeking vainly for a night's shelter to be obliged to pass the night alone in a dingy undertaker's shop with a coffin for a bed, were a part of the experiences of this young woman.

Miss Kramer is a student of chemistry and pharmacy. Having little money and no rich relatives she has been dependent on her own labor for the necessities of life and the funds to defray the expenses of her studies. She lived in a small furnished room at No. 3151 Wabash avenue and worked in a down-town restaurant, where her meals were considered a partial recompense for her work. Her wages went to pay for room rent, books, and tuition. Had she not lost her situation as a result of her illness she would have graduated within a year.

One month ago she was taken ill while at work and was sent to St. Luke's Hospital, where after a few days her illness developed into a bad case of smallpox. There was a hard rain when the posthouse ambulance conveyed her from St. Luke's to the pesthouse, and being in a high fever she became chilled through and nearly died. Her chances for recovery were considered far below the average, and when at last she was reported cured her appearance was such that her best friend would scarcely have known her. The disease had left her face badly pitted and had injured her eyes.

Her Room Was Needed.

The posthouse was crowded and the authorities hinted broadly that she should leave as soon as she was able to walk about. She was told to be ready to go the following morning, which was last Saturday. She was more than willing to go and said she would gladly leave within an hour if her attendant would help her to dress.

"But the clothes you wore here are all burned," said the attendant. Further inquiry developed the fact that the city authorities had burned every article they could find which had belonged to Miss Kramer. Even the clothes sent to the laundry the week before she became ill were hunted up and destroyed. Her books and small laboratory collection went with the rest, and she was left almost without earthly possessions. She also learned that the city makes no provision to replace clothing destroyed in this manner. She was alone in the city, without relatives, and but few acquaintances, scarcely able to walk, and without a cent of money, merely as a matter of routine. Her bed was already assigned to a new patient. She did not have a stitch of clothing, but was compelled to leave the posthouse within twelve hours.

She appealed to those in charge for assistance, but was refused. "There are so many such demands," they said.

Friends Come to Her Relief.

Miss Kramer had an acquaintance on the South Side who is an undertaker, and she telephoned to him telling him the situation. He went at once to the restaurant where Miss Kramer had been employed and stated the case to the other young women there, and each one of the young women contributed such articles as she could dispense with for the day. A collection was taken up, and a purchasing committee did the rest. The undertaker gave a pair of shoes, and the bundle was dispatched to the young woman at the pesthouse.

Two hours later Miss Kramer rang the door bell at the undertaker's house on Wabash avenue. Her appearance frightened the man's wife, who feared contagion, and refused to allow her to remain over night in the house. Effort was made to get her a lodging for the night, but some one sent word to the Stanton Avenue Police Station that a young woman who had smallpox was at large in the neighborhood, and the officers sent for an ambulance and she was taken back to the pesthouse. There she was refused admittance. Late that night she again found her way back to the undertaker's house, where she sank down exhausted and begged to be allowed a lodging in the shop attached to the establishment. This was granted and she slept Saturday night in an unfinished coffin with a bundle of excelsior for a pillow and a horse blanket for a covering. Yesterday she was smuggled away out of the neighborhood. The undertaker said he feared if the fact became known that she had slept over night in his place of business it might hurt his trade. A lodging was found for her yesterday in a remote part of the city, where her host does not know the nature of her recent illness.

DO NOT WANT THE PESTHOUSE.

Citizens of Lawndale Protest Against Having Smallpox Patients as Neighbors.

The citizens of Lawndale and vicinity having learned that Alderman Loeffler had submitted a bid to the city to sell a ten-acre tract of land at Twenty-sixth street and Homan avenue for the new pesthouse site are alarmed over the matter. They held an open air mass-meeting there yesterday afternoon. William Lorimer presided. Earnest speeches against the pesthouse were made by the Chairman, Ald. Dorman, J. E. Cross, C. C. Roberts, W. H. Keough, and Joseph Stein. Resolutions against the proposed move were adopted and the following committee of representative citizens was appointed to present them to the City

LAKE VIEWS ON TOP.

TAKE THE PLACE AWAY FROM THE GARDEN CITY NINE.

Three Good Games Played in the City League in Spite of the Rain—No Games Played in the National League—Results of Games in the Western Association and Western League—Tables Showing the Standing in the Various Baseball Races.

The City League table of standing received a general shaking up yesterday as a result of the three games played. The Lake Views jumped to the head of the procession, displacing the Garden Citys and Brands. The latter club fell from second to fourth place. The position of the Franklins was unchanged; they still trail in the dust of the others. The position of the clubs to date is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Lake Views	4	3	1	.750
Garden Citys	3	2	1	.667
Whitings	3	2	1	.667
Brands	4	2	2	.500
Rivals	3	1	2	.333
Franklins	3	0	3	.000

LAKE VIEWS TAKE FIRST PLACE.

They Beat the Garden Citys, and Therefore Head the Procession.

After being stopped three times by rain the Lake Views and Garden Citys finally completed nine innings. It looked like the Gardens' game in the third, when they made four runs on three singles and a home run. The ball was wet, and by the time the Lake Views were retired they had nine runs. The Gardens could do nothing further until the sixth, when they scored three runs on a base on balls, three singles, and two errors. This ended the run-getting for the Gardens. The Lake Views scored four in the fourth, one in the fifth, and two in the seventh. Lippert was injured in the ninth inning by being struck on the knee by a hit of Harder's bat, but managed to complete the inning. The score:

Lake Views.	R	H	P	A	E	Garden City.	R	B	P	A	E
Jackson, lf	4	1	2	1	0	Noll, cf	2	1	1	0	0
Healy, 2b	1	1	4	3	0	O'Connor, ss	2	2	3	3	0
Lippert, p	2	1	0	7	0	Bowman, 1b	1	3	10	0	0
Hudson, rf	3	3	3	0	0	Harder, 3b	0	2	0	1	1
Andrews, ct	2	3	2	0	0	Lynch, c	0	1	4	2	0
Johnson, ss	1	0	2	3	0	Schaefer, 2b	0	0	4	4	2
Gubbins, 1b	1	3	6	0	0	Ziegler, lf	0	0	0	2	0
Anson, 3b	2	2	1	2	0	Duffy, rf, p	0	0	2	0	0
Ayers, c	2	2	4	1	0	Hollis'n, rf, p	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	17	12	27	9	5	Total	7	9	24	13	5

Lake View	1	0	0	4	1	0	2	0	0	—17
Garden City	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	—7

Struck out—By Lippert, 3; Hollison, 7. Base on balls—By Lippert, 3; Hollison, 5; Duffy, 3. Hit by pitcher—Johnson, Harder. Sacrifice hits—Lippert, Harder, Schaefer. Wild pitches—Lippert, 1; Hollison, 1. Stolen bases—Lake View, 7; Garden City, 3. Umpire—Jevne. Time—2:15.

Whitings, 5; Franklins, 4.

The Whitings defeated the Franklins in an interesting game. It looked as though the Whitings had the game won, but the Franklins made a spurt in the eighth and tied the score. The Whitings made a run in their last half. For the Franklins Cahill went out from Rhiems to Scanlon. Schmitt received a base on balls. O. Ortman hit to Gubbins, but he threw wild. Gegenin was hit by a pitched ball, making the bases full with but one out. Brown hit to Hassett, who threw to the plate, catching Schmitt, and so ended the game. The score:

Whitings.	R	H	P	A	E	Franklins.	R	H	P	A	E
Fossell, c	0	1	7	1	0	O'Ortm'n, 2b	0	0	3	4	0
Rheims, 2b	2	2	2	3	1	Getzein, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Gubbins, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	Brown, c	0	0	13	4	0
Scanlon, c	0	0	1	0	0	Ortm'n, 3b	0	0	0	3	0
Hassett, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Bartell, ct	1	0	0	0	0
Daly, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Eberle, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Honan, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Justin, 1b	0	2	9	0	0
Adams, c	0	1	10	2	0	White, p	0	0	0	1	0
Roche, p	1	0	0	0	0	Schmitt, ss	3	2	0	2	0
Totals	4	5	10	27	13	Totals	4	5	27	14	0

Whitings	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	—5
Franklins	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—4

Earned run—Whitings, 1. Two-base hits—Gubbins (2), Rhoims. Home run—Daly. Base on balls—Scanlon (2), Bartell, Schmitt. Hit by pitcher—Roche, Getzein. Struck out—By White, 13; by Roche, 10. Stolen bases—Whitings, 4; Franklins, 4. Time of game—2:50. Umpire—Shanley.

Rivals, 9; Brands, 8.

It required ten innings to decide the contest between the Rivals and Brands at the West Side park. Except in the fourth and fifth innings the Brands batted Hansen hard, making with Parker's delivery, while Hansen seemed to be overconfident in his ability or held the Rivals' batters too cheaply. The Rivals seemed to hold the game safe with the score 8 to 5 in their favor in the ninth, but Hansen's error and a bunching of hits by McKevit, Meehan, and Rooks tied the score. In the tenth Meehan's two-bagger and Gertenrich's error gave the Rivals what proved to be the winning run. Lyons and Harrington's batting and Kurz's scientific play, despite his two errors, were the features. The score:

Rivals.	R	H	P	A	E	Brands.	R	H	P	A	E
Trainor, 2b	1	1	4	4	3	Kurz, 1b, lf	3	2	10	0	1
Lyons, 3b	2	2	1	2	0	Harrington, 3b	2	2	1	2	0
McKeevit, rf	0	2	0	0	0	Amet, rf	2	1	0	1	1
Meehan, ss	2	2	1	3	1	Fleruest, 2b	0	0	2	5	0
Rooks, cf	1	2	3	0	0	Lyons, lf, 1b	0	0	3	1	0
Hanrahan, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Har'ng'n, 2b	0	2	4	3	0
Holmes, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	Strand'n, cf	0	0	1	0	0
O'Meara, c	1	1	8	2	0	G'rt'n'r'h, ss	2	1	1	4	1
Parker, p	1	0	1	4	0	Hansen, p	0	1	0	2	1
						Quigley, c	1	0	10	3	2
Totals	9	11	30	17	5	Totals	8	8	30	17	7

Rivals	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	3	1—9
Brands	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	—8

Earned runs—Each 2. Two-base hits—Meehan, O'Mara, Harrington. Three-base hits—Lyons, McKevit, Kurz. Base on balls—Rivals, 5; Brands, 6. Bases on balls—By Farzer, 5; by Hansen, 1. Hit by pitcher—Kurz. Struck out—By Parker, 10; by Hansen, 10. Passed balls—O'Mara, 4; Quigley, 2. Wild pitches—Parker, 2; Hansen, 2. Sacrifice hits—Meehan, Parker, Esterquest (4), Kurz. Time—2:15. Umpire—Tindill.

NO NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Clubs All in the East and Take a Rest on the Sabbath Day.

No National League games were played yesterday, and the standing of the clubs, therefore, remains unchanged. Standing of the clubs:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore	38	19	9	.679
Cleveland	30	20	10	.667
Pittsburg	33	22	11	.667
Philadelphia	30	20	10	.667
Boston	31	20	11	.636
Brooklyn	32	17	15	.531
New York	33	16	17	.485
St. Louis	34	16	18	.471
Cincinnati	30	11	19	.367
Louisville	31	10	21	.323
Chicago	32	10	22	.313
Washington	34	8	26	.235

National League games scheduled for today are: Chicago at Baltimore, Cincinnati at New York, Pittsburg at Boston, St. Louis at Philadelphia, Louisville at Brooklyn, and Cleveland at Washington.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION BALL GAMES.

Rock Island, St. Joseph, and Omaha Winners in Yesterday's Games.

The standing of the clubs in the Western Association now is as follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
St. Joseph	36	17	9	.680
Rock Island	25	16	9	.640
Omaha	25	15	10	.600
Peoria	26	14	12	.538
Lincoln	25	13	12	.480
Jacksonville	26	12	14	.462
Des Moines	27	10	17	.370
Quincy	26	6	20	.231

OMAHA, Neb., June 3.—The score today was:

Omaha	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	7	—12
Lincoln	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	—6

Batteries—McMackin and Dorin; Lookabaugh and Speer. Hits—Omaha, 17; Lincoln, 5. Errors—Omaha, 1; Lincoln, 3.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 3.—The score today was:

St. Joe	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	2	2	—11
Des Moines	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	—7

Batteries—Johnson and McFarland; Bristow and Jones. Hits—St. Joe, 19; Des Moins, 7. Errors—St. Joe, 0; Des Moines, 4.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., June 3.—The Quincys were this afternoon defeated by the Rock Island club. The score:

Rock Island	4	1	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	—12
Quincy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—2

Hits—Rock Island, 11; Quincy, 4. Errors—Rock Island, 3; Quincy, 4. Batteries—Schicker and Zeis; McGreevy and M. Johnson.

PEORIA, Ill., June 3.—The score today was:

Peoria	0	0	8	0	1	2	1	2	2	—17
Jacksonville	2	5	0	2	0	0	1	1	6	—15

Hits—Peoria, 18; Jacksonville, 16. Errors—Peoria, 2; Jacksonville, 9. Batteries—Sommers and Beam and Terrien; Emmerke and Snyder.

WESTERN LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES.

Minneapolis, Milwaukee, and Sioux City Winners of Yesterday's Games.

Milwaukee passed Indianapolis yesterday. The Western League standing now is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Sioux City	28	20	8	.714
Kansas City	29	19	10	.655
Minneapolis	29	18	11	.621
Toledo	30	17	13	.567
Grand Rapids	29	16	13	.457
Milwaukee	21	8	13	.381
Indianapolis	32	12	20	.375
Detroit	30	7	23	.233

TOLEDO, O., June 3.—The home team had the game won up to the last half of the ninth inning, when Blue's wildness gave four bases on balls. Miller, an outfielder, was put in the box, and a wild pitch and a hit gave the visitors the game. The score:

Toledo	1	0	1	4	3	0	0	2	0	—11
Sioux City	1	0	0	2	5	0	0	4	1	—13

Batteries—Foreman, Blue, Miller, and Summers; Cunningham, Jones, and Twineham. Hits—Toledo, 10; Sioux City, 8. Errors—Toledo, 2; Sioux City, 7.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 3.—Had it not been for Newman Milwaukee would have lost today's game. That player won for the local team in the sixth, eighth, and tenth inning by his superior work with the stick. The score:

Milwaukee	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1—11
Indianapolis	2	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	1—10

Batteries—Wittrock and Clayton; Phillips, Murphy, and Westlake. Hits—Milwaukee, 8; Indianapolis, 11. Errors—Milwaukee, 3; Indianapolis, 3.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 3.—Three thousand people saw a rowdy game at Alger Park this afternoon. It was a wrangle from start to finish and but for the bystanders there would have been a go-as-you-please scrap at the finish between Werden and Butler, the official scorer. George had his left hand broken by a pitched ball from Fraser. The score:

Grand Rapids	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1—	8
Minneapolis	2	3	0	0	1	1	6	0	—13	

Batteries—Killeen and Spies; Fraser, Parvin, and Burrell. Hits—Grand Rapids, 11; Minneapolis, 16. Errors—Grand Rapids, 1; Minneapolis 1.

Eastern League Game.

At Buffalo, N. Y.—Erie, 14; Buffalo, 10.

THE YALE AND HARVARD CREWS.

Oarsmen of the Blue Will Begin Work at New London Saturday.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 3.—[Special.]—The Yale faculty have gladdened the hearts of the 'varsity oarsmen by finally granting them permission to leave for their quarters at New London Saturday, June 9.

The faculty this year wished to keep the barsmen here till the examinations were well under way, but they have at last granted the desired permission. President Phil McMillan of the Yale navy was at New London several times last week putting the Yale quarters to rights and sparing no effort to make the three weeks spent there as pleasant as possible. As usual, Capt. Brown's mansion on the heights will be the home of the Yale men. The men will take their last row on the New Haven harbor Saturday morning, and will go to Gale's Ferry by train in the afternoon. The launch will steam over Saturday afternoon, and the Varsity shell will be shipped by freight Saturday night.

Capt. Johnson has been remarkably successful in securing the aid of a number of fine graduate coachers for this season's drill at New London. They will be Capt. Ives of the '93 crew, Capt. Hartwell of the '92 crew, Capt. Cook of the '76 and other crews, Percy Bolton of the '86 crew, Al Cowles of the '86 crew, and John Rogers of the '87 crew. Of these ex-Capt. Ives has been the principal coach of the eight this year, and will continue so during the New London stay. "Bob" Cook will be at New London during the last two weeks of the time. As usual, his word with the oarsmen will be final, although there is no recorded instance where a conflict of Yale graduate coachers on any matter occurred.

The statistics of the members of the crew as they will go to New London are:

Bender and Captain—Fred A. Johnson of Norwich, Conn., age 23, height 5 feet 11 inches, weight 166 pounds.

No. 7—R. B. Treadway of Sioux Falls, Ia., age 20, height 6 feet, weight 167 pounds.

No. 6—W. R. Cross of New York City, age 20 years, height 6 feet 2 inches, weight 197 pounds.

No. 5—A. M. Dater, Brooklyn, N. Y., age 21, height 5 feet 11 inches, weight 178 pounds.

No. 4—Alexander P. Rogers, New York City, age 19, height 5 feet 11 inches, weight 167 pounds.

No. 3—William M. Beard, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., age 18, height 5 feet 7 inches, weight 165.

No. 2—Harry C. Holcomb, New Haven, age 21, height 5 feet 8 inches, weight 174.

Bow—Richard Armstrong, Hampton, Va., age 20, height 5 feet 6 inches, weight 164.

Substitute—James H. Knapp, South Norwalk, Conn., age 19, height 6 feet, weight 176 pounds.

Substitute—William M. Smith, New York City, age 19, height 5 feet 10 inches, and weight 165 pounds.

Substitute—Eugene L. Messler, Pittsburg, Pa., age 19, height 5 feet 11 inches, weight 180.

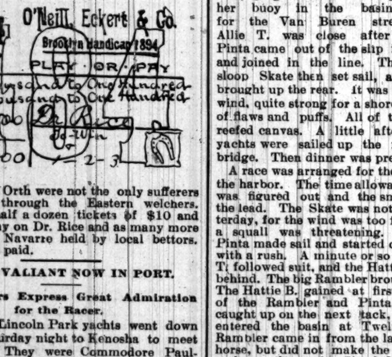
The Harvard team, as at present made up, is as follows:

	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Stroke, A. H. Kales, '96	21	5.9	150
No. 7, E. H. Fennessy, '96	21	5.10½	165
No. 6, L. Davis, '94 (Captain)	22	6.1	175
No. 5, T. G. Stevens, '96	20	6.0	176
No. 4, R. M. Townsend, '96	19	5.10	160
No. 3, R. Severs, '95	20	5.10	165
No. 2, C. Ballard, '96	22	5.8	150
Bow, J. Purdon, '95	22	5.8	154
Coxswain—P. Day.			
Substitute, E. M. Forbes, '96	19	5.9½	152
Substitute, F. Davis Jr., '95	21	5.10	155
Substitute, W. N. Cameron, '95	22	5.11	160

JOHN ORTH'S $6,200 TICKET.

He Did Not Cash on the Brooklyn Until Last Wednesday.

Fred Foster and the Orths won nearly $100,000 in bets on Dr. Rice's victory in the Brooklyn Handicap. They lost about a sixth of this amount through "welching" bookmakers in the East. Each had a ticket of $50 each way with Stedecker and Johnson & Co., both of whom eloped to Canada and never paid a bet. John Orth cashed his last ticket of $6,200 at Hawthorne last Wednesday. Here is a fac-simile of the ticket he held so long and which was paid at the track:



Foster and Orth were not the only sufferers in Chicago through the Eastern welchers. There were half a dozen tickets of $20 and $25 each way on Dr. Rice and as many more on Henry of Navarre held by local bettors. Not one was paid.

YACHT VALIANT NOW IN PORT.

Local Sailors Express Great Admiration for the Racer.

A fleet of Lincoln Park yachts went down the lake Saturday night to Kenosha to meet the Valiant. They were Commodore Paulsen's schooner Crusader, and sloop Phantom, Capt. E. P. Warner. The Marion was already in Kenosha, and the fleet accompanied her on her sail up the lake. During the squall the new yacht proved that she was very stiff, and carried her sail well, hardly putting her lee rail under water.

"She is just like the Vigilant," said a yachtsman yesterday evening as he stood on the Randolph street viaduct and admired the new sloop then lying at anchor in the basin. The hull is painted white and has a generous overhang fore and aft. The bow is of the most approved spoon shape and the stern is well molded. The boat has more freeboard, or side above the water, than many of the Chicago fleet, and was given plenty of sheer. A view from bow or stern showed that she was fuller amidships than had been expected, and an exceedingly tall mast finished the picture. The length of mast, boom, and bowsprit gave evidence of a big sail area, and it measures 2,200 square feet. The only adverse criticism that yachtsmen had to make was that the hull was too full in the run. But as she is of shallow body this will not interfere much with the speed. The rigging is clean cut and efficient. No waste material was put in there. The main sheet is rigged so that the crew can man both ends of the line and trim the sail when on the wind without luffing. This is an Eastern innovation, and not adopted on the lakes until now. Sleeping accommodations have been made for eight persons.

A new sloop is being built by C. O. Andrews, Secretary of the Lincoln Park Yacht club, which may create consternation among the boats of the smaller fleet. When seen in the shop at Erie street bridge strength and swiftness were apparent and speed seemed likely to follow. The dimensions are: Over all, 27 feet; load water line, 21 feet; draft, 2 feet; beam, on deck, 9½ feet; on water line 2½ feet. The ballast will weigh 2,500 pounds and will be molded to fit the boat. From deck to truck the mast is 42 feet high. The hoist of the mainsail is 18 feet, boom 28 feet, and gaff 16 feet. The jib will measure 19½ feet on the foot, and the bowsprit has 12 feet outboard. Gaff topsail will be carried. Over half the total overhang is on the stern. There is considerable dead rise, and the boat will be on her true bearings when heeled over at an angle of nearly 45°. This insures stiffness and power to carry sail. The cockpit will be located well aft and be roomy. The deck forward will be very strong and, to use the owner's expression, the hold will be like a bottle—that is, it will be watertight all over and render the yacht unsinkable, even if she should happen to be capsized.

SHAMROCKS BEAT THE WOLFE TONES.

Personal Encounters Add Excitement to the Gaelic Sport.

At Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue yesterday the Wolfe Tones were defeated by the Shamrocks by one goal and four points to two points and one disputed point. The game was fiercely contested. Several personal encounters interrupted the game. Players committed fouls without penalty. In the first half the Wolfe Tones showed to advantage. Sheehan made a point and Carey another from a forty-yard kick. Dougherty added one for his side, and at the interval the score was Wolfe Tones 2 points, Shamrocks 1 point.

On resuming the play was for ten minutes even. Then the Shamrocks pressed and scored a point, when the others ran to get out of the rain. Butler of the Wolfe Tones, not hearing the referee's whistle, took the ball and made a goal. This was not allowed, but will be claimed by the Wolfe Tones. On resuming Nugent punted a point, and M. Powers did likewise. The last named player then kicked a goal and attacked Sheehan. This brought the game to an abrupt conclusion, the Wolfe Tones refusing to continue. The referee awarded the game to the Shamrocks by a score of 1 goal and 4 points to 2 points and 1 disputed point. The teams were as follows:

Wolfe Tones.		*Shamrocks.*
Welsh	Goal	Corbett.
Hirl.	Backs	Burke.
M. Sheehan.		Hall.
Slattery.	Half-backs	W. Barry.
Carey.		Crane.
Grant.		Egan.
Hetherman.	Right	Eggney.
Fay.		Gallagher.
J. Murphy.	Left	Egan.
A. Verdon.		Ryal.
H. Cane.	Center	P. Powers.
Cronin.		J. Dougherty.
P. Butler.	Rushers	P. Barry.
P. Stanton.		M. Ryan.
Favier.		J. O'Brien.
B. Verdon.		P. Nugent.
P. Sheehan.		J. Burke.

Referee—E. O'Reilly of the Innisfails.

Umpires—Quinn, Shamrocks; Shevlin, Wolfe Tones.

The Innisfails and Davitts did not put up such a good game as their predecessors, but it was a better one to look at. Playing with the wind the Davitts made 3 points, E. Ahearn making one from a forty-yard kick, and Mulcahy the other two. Donohue and Broderick each contributed for the Innisfails. At half time the Davitts led by 1 point.

Good work by the Innisfail goalkeeper prevented the Davitts from scoring any more. The Innisfails, aided by the good play of Cooney, Sullivan, and W. Martin, added five more points. They were scored by Donohue, Martin, White, and Cooney. Two yard kicks to the Davitts were without result. At time the score was: Innisfails, 7 points; Davitts, 3 points. The teams were:

Davitts—Pollard, Captain; D. Ahearn, M. Ahearn, E. Ahearn, Wolff, Maloney, Barrett, Connell, Quinn, Brown, Feeda, Keating, Mulcahy, Costello, Doody, O'Connor, Furlong, Lehane.

Innisfails—Gerhity, Martin, McElligott, Sullivan, Hanlahan, Martin, Farrell, Donohue, Taylor, Cooney, White, Sullivan, Broderick, E. Martin, Deedy, Norval; Naughton, Captain.

The Rangers beat the South Side Wentworths yesterday in the football match at Milwaukee and California avenues. The Wentworths occupy the lowest possible position. It was after 4 o'clock when the teams were seen in the following positions:

Rangers.		*Wentworths.*
Miller	Goal	Charlton.
Scobie	Backs	A. Hamilton.
Slater		Townsend.
Christie	Half backs	Scowcroft.
Wilson		Farrell.
H. Leopard	Center	Milloy.
Ferguson	Right wing	Dillon.
Morrell		Kelly.
Ronaldson	Center	Wild.
G. Logan	Left wing	Gilchrist.
McKay		

W. Weir, referee.

The Wentworths had the benefit of the wind during the first forty-five minutes. After fifteen minutes had elapsed Jim Rogers drew the first kick, the ball being sent between the Wentworth posts after it had crossed the goal line. The referee, however, allowed the point. The Wentworths kept up a strong pressure, but were unfortunate in their tries on goal. Before half time was called the visiting team lost two more goals, the first coming from a fast run along the left and the other from the opposite side of the field, McKay and Ferguson doing the work. The Wentworths did not score before half time.

In the second half the South Side club kept the Rangers well in about their goal. After many efforts, all of which were fruitless, the Wentworths scored. Dilion and Kelly playing the ball last. A minute before time the Rangers scored a fourth goal and retired winners four goals to one.

COLUMBIA YACHT CLUB CRUISE.

A Race Is Held and Capt. Ramsdell's Rambler Is Declared Winner.

The yachts of the Columbia Yacht club, which were out on the first squadron cruise of the season yesterday, encountered a variety of weather which is seldom found on a week's cruise down the lake. The destination was South Chicago. At 11 o'clock the sloop Rambler, flying the Commodore's pennant, dropped her buoy in the basin and headed for the Van Buren street gap. The Allie T. was close after her, and the Pinta came out of the slip in a few minutes and joined in the line. The little fin-keel sloop Skate then set sail, and the Hattie B. brought up the rear. It was a stiff southwest wind, quite strong for a shore breeze, and full of flaws and puffs. All of the boats carried reefed canvas. A little after 1 o'clock the yachts were sailed up the river to the first bridge. Then dinner was prepared.

A race was arranged for the voyage back to the harbor. The time allowance of each boat was figured out and the smaller boats took the lead. The Skate was not sailed back yesterday, for the wind was too fresh for her and a squall was threatening. At 3 o'clock the Pinta made sail and started out of the river with a rush. A minute or so later the Allie T. followed suit, and the Hattie B. was not far behind. The big Rambler brought up the rear. The Hattie B. gained at first and was ahead of the Rambler and Pinta, but they both caught up on the next tack, and the Pinta entered the basin at Twelfth street. The Rambler came in from the lake like a racehorse, but did not make the gap, and had to make another tack. She led the way in by a long stretch and was declared winner. Then the Hattie B. sailed in and finally the Allie T. came into the basin and cast anchor.

Gospodar Wins the French Derby.

PARIS, June 3.—The sporting world of Paris went to Chantilly today to witness the race for the Prix du Jockey club, French Derby, for 3-year-olds. The money value of the race was $27,720, the distance a mile and a half. The race was won by Gospodar, a chestnut colt by Gemin, out of Georgina. Toujours, a bay colt by Rotherwood, out of Tototte, was second, and Styx, a bay colt by Tristhin, out of Simonne II., third. The post odds were 16 to 1 against Gospodar, 4 to 1 against Toujours, and 5 to 1 against Styx. There were twelve starters.

Yale's Team to Leave June 20.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 3.—The date upon which the Yale athletic team will leave to compete with Oxford July 14 will be June 20. Yale team began its preparatory practice yesterday for the meet.

Notes.

President Hanlon of the Baltimore Baseball club has waived all claims he may have had to the services of Catcher Merritt, recently released by the Boston club. He will go to Pittsburg.

Lon Agnew, West Side welterweight, will face Tom Tracy, the Australian, at Sam T. Jack's Opera-House this evening. Frank Garrard will also spar with Bobby Dobbs, and Tommy White will box with Dan Creedon.

Everett C. McClellan, the ped, declares that if Arthur Norris, the English champion runner, will agree to run in America, he will arrange a five-mile race for from $1,000 to $2,500 a side and the championship of the world, to take place in Pittsburg, New York, Boston, or Philadelphia.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

PARIS, June 3.—In the amateur scratch race at the Velodrome today Banker and Nelson finished first and second respectively. The distance was 2,000 meters.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 3.—[Special.]—There were let loose here at 7:40 o'clock this morning forty-four carrier pigeons for Chicago persons. Sixteen of these after circling flew in the direction of Chicago.

MUSEUM IS THRONGED

THOUSANDS FILL THE ROOMS OF THE NEW INSTITUTION.

Jackson Park Crowds Invade the Field Columbian Museum, and Some Disorderly Persons Break Cases and Steal Specimens—Marshall Field Is Well Pleased—The Robbers of Diamonds from the Jewelry Department of J. V. Farwell & Co. Are Still at Large.

Wrapped in pleasant meditation Marshall Field sat alone on a bench yesterday afternoon at the Columbian Museum while pleased people thronged thickly around him enjoying all the benefits of the rich treat his great liberality had helped to prepare. More than 20,000 men, women, and children visited the institution and inspected its wonders. Being the first free admission day an exposition crowd took advantage of it. Until 3 o'clock a steady stream of humanity poured in and out through the north and south entrances. Then came a crush. Suddenly the doorways, porticoes, and steps were blockaded. Five thousand eager people seemed to arrive at the same time. There were some noisy and disorderly ones among them. They all wanted to get into the building at once and grumbled in loud tones about the regulations requiring every one not only to pass through the turnstiles, but to check and leave their canes, umbrellas, and packages in a room near the entrance.

Director Skiff temporarily suspended some of his rules, and thereby Director Skiff made a mistake that will probably cost the museum several hundred dollars and himself considerable annoyance. The rowdies used their sticks to punch curiosities and break showcases. One gang went so far as to steal five teeth out of a shark, and another meddlesome party smashed the glass sides of two showcases in the anthropological section. All the directors, curators, guards, and janitors were on duty, but the throng was so great they could not see everything going on.

Mr. Skiff admitted his mistake and was ready to give positive assurances that it would never be repeated. "Hereafter," he said, "I must stick to the rules or the museum will be picked to pieces. The rules were made for the protection of this property and they will be enforced. The people must take into consideration the fact that we cannot perfect an organization here simply for the quick and uninterrupted movement of a single hour's attendance Sunday afternoon. While 7,000 or 8,000 persons came in between 3 and 4 o'clock today we may never have such a crush in so short a time again."

However, one object in keeping the turnstiles up yesterday was to ascertain the capacity of the building, so as to be governed in the future in the safe and easy handling of crowds. Many families went to the museum early yesterday and took their lunches with them and partook of them in the building.

Rather than go through the ordeal of being pushed and squeezed fully as many people as went into the museum passed by it and contented themselves strolling about the park, looking at the ruins of the Exposition. The day was all that could be desired, and scores of "turnouts" rolled over the driveways and up and down Midway road. The Illinois Central officials reported that their trains carried twice as many passengers as on any day this year, the cabin and electric cars in every direction had all the business they could handle, and the Alley L trains comprised four instead of three cars. When Marshall Field left for his home in the evening he exprsssed himself as well pleased.

DIAMOND ROBBERS STILL AT LARGE.

Police Unable to Get a Clew to the Thefts in the Farwell Stock.

So far the police have not discovered the diamonds which have been abstracted from the jewelry stock of J. V. Farwell & Co. As the methods of the thieves are unknown, and an inventory of the entire stock will be necessary before the extent of the operations can be ascertained, no definite estimate of the losses can be given. It is evident the work has been going on for a long time, and must have required the connivance of a number of trusted employés, for this department is conducted on a thorough business system, which cannot be affected except through the cooperation of a dishonest clique. The jewelry department is in charge of Edwin C. Harmon, who is reticent on the matter. He expresses regret that the matter should have become public, and says the robbery would never have been reported to the police had publicity been anticipated.

"When the news of such a thing gets out it not only leads to an endless chain of investigation and detection, but tells of a flaw in our business methods of security and protection. We do not like to acknowledge that there is a weak point in the armor. I do not know what methods were employed to remove the goods, but the throng was so great they could not see everything going on.

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KERS HONOR H. M. SCOVEL.

...e Newspaper Club After ...ury Newspaper Work.

...r club gave a reception yes... from 4 to 6 o'clock to H. ...as been a newspaper man Prof. Elias Colbert made a ...he extended to Mr. Scovel ...ns of the club. Mr. Scovel ...e of his acquaintance with ...th whom he has partaken of ...r for thirty years. An ad... also by Leo Canman, a ...er worker.

WEATHER FORECAST.

...IEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, ...C., June 3.—Forecast for Mon...

...a, fair; warmer on the lake, west ... generally fair; variable winds. ... fair; probably warmer, west ...st to northwest winds. ...robably warmer, winds becom... ...h Dakota, fair; warmer, south ...braska, and Kansas, fair; varia... ...htly cooler in extreme northern ...mmw northwest.

Height of...	Thermometer	Maximum temperature	Minimum temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitation in inches
29.92	82	82	56	S.E.	Fair	
29.72	64	70	50	S.W.	Clear	
29.72	64	70	46	S.W.	Cl'udy	.04
29.84	68	80	54	S.W.	Clear	
29.74	68	74	52	S.E.	Clear	
29.74	68	74	54	S.E.	Clear	.01
29.74	68	80	54	S.W.	Clear	
29.70	74	80	56	S.W.	Cl'udy	
29.64	72	76	56	S.W.	Cl'udy	
29.74	72	80	56	S.W.	Clear	
29.84	72	80	56	S.W.	Clear	
29.84	72	80	56	S.W.	Clear	
29.78	68	80	54	E.	Clear	
29.78	68	80	54	E.	Cl'udy	
29.74	68	80	54	E.	Clear	
29.66	74	80	56	N.E.	Clear	
29.66	72	80	56	S.E.	Clear	.01
29.84	68	80	54	S.E.	Fair	
29.94	68	80	54	S.E.	Fair	
29.94	68	80	54	S.E.	Fair	
29.94	72	80	56	S.W.	Cl'udy	.10
29.84	72	78	56	S.W.	Clear	
29.84	72	78	56	S.W.	Clear	
29.76	72	80	56	S.W.	Clear	
29.76	84	86

EASTMAN

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3256 ..... J. W. HOLLOWAY
3314 ..... J. W. HOLLOWAY
3400 ..... J. W. HOLLOWAY
3514 ..... J. W. HOLLOWAY
3600 ..... J. W. HOLLOWAY
3714 ..... J. W. HOLLOWAY
3800 ..... J. W. HOLLOWAY
3914 ..... J. W. HOLLOWAY
4000 ..... J. W. HOLLOWAY

YALE'S ATHLETIC LOT

THE TEAM TO GO TO ENGLAND IN JUNE AND ITS CHANCE.

Ex-Champion Sprinter Sherrill Conceived the Scheme, and He and Other Yale Alumni Will Share the Expense—The Transatlantic Team to Consist of Six or Seven Men—Hickok, Cady, Sanford, Sheldon, and Morgan Have Already Been Chosen—Men to Train Themselves.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 3.—[Special Correspondence.]—For several years Charlie Sherrill, the noted Yale ex-sprinter, has had a twinkle in his bonnet a transatlantic athletic tour, and the aim of his plans and wishes will be reached in the last week of June, when a picked team of Yale athletes distinguished on the track and in the field will sail for England to contest with a like representation of the flower of Oxford's speed and strength. This is the first year in the last half dozen that Sherrill could seriously think of his pet project, for the blue has won the Yale-Harvard dual meeting and the intercollegiate games, and therefore has a right to pose as the representative American college athletic team. The Oxford men have consented to accept a challenge from Yale and to have a team prepared for the meeting July 14. A challenge to this effect was received Wednesday. This removes the last obstacle, as Mr. Sherrill and other Yale alumni are ready to guarantee the expenses of the trip abroad. It is expected that the gate receipts of the English meeting will meet the cost of the visit, so that the Yale graduates are simply running a risk more or less great. This international meeting has been arranged with such care that an international boat race should be arranged without much trouble whenever the Yale crew is ready to go over. This athletic meeting, the first of its kind on record, is a sort of opening wedge.

Capt. Hickok of the Yale team, the mighty and unbeatable weight-tosser, is making preparations for the expedition now that the plans are positively settled. He cannot leave by June 15, as was at first arranged, because examinations will keep his men until about a week later, but all hands will be free by the last week of the month.

Six or Seven Men Will Go Over.

Not more than six or perhaps seven men will be taken to Oxford. Nearly every one of these can enter more than one event, so that the track and field program will be fairly well covered. The American team hopes to win a majority of the events, although some of the men taken over have small show of getting first. They will make the team a representative one and the best that Yale happens to have this season. When the scheme was first sprung last week the undergraduates were taken by surprise, as all the negotiations had been conducted from New York. The idea was criticised at first on the ground that Yale would have no show of winning, but the enthusiasm of bravery Hickok has been contagious, and now the campus world is confident of victory. Yale is sure to win the hammer and shot with Hickok, whose records are far and away better than the best performances in the last Oxford-Cambridge games. Cady, the high hurdler, can go over the sticks in sixteen seconds, two-fifths of a second faster than the Oxford-Cambridge winner. Sanford can run the hundred in 10 2-5, the English inter-university time this year, and is the favorite for the quarter mile. He is also fast in the 220-yards dash. Sheldon will be entered for the broad jump and the low hurdles if that event should be run. The low hurdles is not on the English track program, so it is only possible that it will be introduced. With these four men at least four events can be counted on. Morgan, the mile runner, is nearly ten seconds behind the English crack, but he will run hard and true, and of course has a ghost of a chance at winning. With these five men a sixth will be taken. As Oxford has put the half-mile on the list it is likely to be Woodhull, who won the dual meeting and ran second in the intercollegiates. Glenny, the bicyclist, would be almost certain to win a two-mile race. Kershaw, the pole-vaulter, is a better man than any of the English college men; or, if a mile walk is put on the program, Bunnell would have a fair show to win. On the whole, therefore, the Yale half dozen will have enough on their side to justify the risk and trouble of crossing the waters. The English climate in July will be favorable to speedy acclimatization, and the effects of a summer voyage would not be severe to men in the perfection of physical condition. They have just finished the hard training season and will simply take good care of themselves, with a fair amount of exercise, until sailing time. The English tracks are faster if anything than the Yale cinder path or the heavy tracks of Berkley Oval, and the comparison is still more in our favor when size is taken into account.

Mike Murphy, the veteran Yale trainer, will not be taken abroad. The men will train themselves. Mike has already been engaged by the New York Athletic club for the summer.

Glenn Hickok to Lead the Assault.

The personnel of the Yale Athletic is an interesting field for study, because it would be hard to find more startling physical contrasts among half a dozen men anywhere, from little Morgan, with his 115 pounds, to mighty Hickok, with 205 pounds of muscle and bone. William Orville Hickok stands 6 feet 2½ inches from the ground and weighs about 205 pounds when in condition. He is now 20 years old and has been a marked exemplar of "a growing boy." Hickok lives in Harrisburg, Pa., and prepared for Yale at St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H. While there he began to play football and throw the hammer. He was a guard on the school eleven for two years, and his hammer throwing was famed far beyond his school. He smashed all school and most college records at St. Paul's, and entered Yale in the scientific school two years ago, preceded by considerable reputation. In the fall of his freshmen year he played left guard in the university eleven and made a great reputation. He was fast and strong, and proclaimed a second Heffelfinger. Hickok was then only 18 years old. He trained for the athletic team in the spring, and went into both hammer and shot with a will. He established new intercollegiate records for the sixteen-pound hammer and sixteen-pound shot at the intercollegiate games in New York last May. In the autumn he bobbed up at Yale fall games by smashing the world's amateur record with the hammer, and at the winter games again fractured the intercollegiate shot record. At the Yale-Harvard meeting in New Haven May 13 Hickok could not get out of his chronic record-breaking habit, and he established a new world's curvature hammer record of 112 feet 11 inches, and a new intercollegiate shot record of 42 feet. At the intercollegiate games the hammer was thrown from a seven-foot circle instead of from a stand, and Hickok increased his distance to 123 feet. The English throw is made with an unlimited run, but the best Oxford-Cambridge hammer throw was won with nearly twenty feet less than Hickok's good for, and the shot with nearly four feet. Hickok was elected Captain of the Yale athletic team immediately after the intercollegiate games Saturday last.

Ernest Hyde Cady, the high hurdler and sprinter, is a "Sheff" junior, who prepared for Yale at the Hartford High School and lives in that city. This season he improved fast, and by the middle of the season was beating Dean Lyman, captain of the team, over the high sticks. He gave a good account of himself in the dual meeting, running a good second in the high hurdles in a 16 second heat. In the intercollegiates he did fairly phenomenal work. He ran in light trial heats first and last, and after winning the high hurdles in the splendid time of 16 seconds ran a close second in the low hurdles when the intercollegiate record was equaled. Cady is good for any English hurdler and is a fast quarter besides. He is built rather slenderly, being about five feet ten inches high and weighing 145 pounds. Cady seems to have a good deal of endurance, and his form in running is graceful and easy.

Sanford, the Athletic Puzzle.

George Foster Sanford is an athletic puzzle. He is a strapping big man weighing 185 pounds and standing 6 feet 1 inch tall and can run the hundred yards in 10 2-5 and the 220 in 22 2-5 seconds. He is a cracking good mile man, having run only a few feet behind Morrill twice this season, and when he is in a little better condition will do the mile in fifty seconds. Sanford played football on the University eleven of '91, but was never scored on. He played guard that season, but was hurt just before the games. He has tried for the crew, and is said to be a good baseball player. He began his athletic career at the Hill House High School in New Haven, where he lives. He is in the first year in the law school. He was a member of the athletic team last year but did not get in good form, and was not nearly so prominent as he has been this season.

The most remarkable member of this transatlantic team is Lewis Pendleton Sheldon, broad jumper and hurdler. He is the tallest man on the team, with his 6 feet 4½ inches of muscle and sinew, and he is no willowy creature, as his 190 solid pounds show. Sanford and Sheldon are probably the biggest men that ever achieved distinction on the track, and with Hickok the two will astonish the Englishmen before they return. Sheldon prepared at Andover, where he held nine school records in broad and high jumping, hammer and shot, and hurdling. For some time he held the world's record for the standing high jump five feet three and one-half inches. He has a pole-vault record of 10 feet 4 inches and has done five feet eight and one-half inches in the high jump. Sheldon was entered in the broad jump and low hurdles last year, but did not get into form because of injuries. He was hurt again this season and had not trained for two weeks before the dual meeting. He went out and beat Bloss, the Harvard champion, thereby winning the games for Yale. He is good for about twenty-two feet when in his best form, and although this is not enough to beat the Englishman, he is a valuable all-around man to take along. Sheldon lives in Rutland, Vt., and is an academic sophomore.

The mile runner, Joseph Elias Morgan, has come to the front with a rush. Although he is a senior he had never gone into athletics of any description until last year. Then he went out to the field and trained with the long-distance runners. He soon showed that he had remarkable "sand" and staying power and a powerful and easy stride. He was so good that he had no trouble in running the mile in the Harvard meeting, and ran a desperately close second to Jarvis in the intercollegiate when the latter broke the record. This season he walked away from his field in the dual meeting, and was second at New York, beating the champion Orton and doing the mile in 4 minutes and 30 seconds. He is a slight but cleanly-built little chap, standing 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighing 115 pounds. His home is in Essex, Conn.

Max Howard Kershaw, '95, has pole vaulted 10 feet 10 inches this season and would be a valuable man to join the team. He has improved greatly since he began last year. He tied Thomas, another Yale man, for first place in the dual meeting and won first at New York, beating Bucholtz, the Pennsylvania champion. Kershaw comes from Fordham, N. Y.

CANADIAN OARSMEN IN ENGLAND.

Ryan After the Diamond Sculls and He and Wright Want the Goblets.

All devotees of rowing will be interested in the great Henley regatta, which takes place on the Thames during the first week in July. The chief interest to oarsmen on this side of the Atlantic will be in the Diamond Sculls and the Silver Goblets, in which American cracks will take part. The former event is for the crack scullers of the world, and the regatta virtually decides the championship of England for pair oars. John J. Ryan and Joseph Wright of Toronto are already in England to compete.

Not since the advent of George Lee in his race at Henley in 1877 has so much interest been taken in a competitor for the Diamond Sculls, and Canada will be well represented by Ryan, for he is undoubtedly the fastest amateur at the present time, and unless the English scullers are much faster than they were when George Lee and Charley Psotta competed at Henley Ryan will, barring accidents, win the much coveted prize.

Wright, who accompanied Ryan, while holding the Canadian championship, will row double with Ryan for the Goblets, and while they have never competed publicly as a double, from private information they are said to have made many fast trials.

Ryan first came into prominence by winning the junior singles event in the Canadian Rowing Association regatta at Hamilton in 1885 from a large field in the fast time (for dead water) of 10:13. At Lachine in 1886 he won the senior singles in the Canadian Association in 8:52. His next appearance was at Ottawa in 1887, and although a large entry list had been received he evidently frightened off his competitors, rowing over the course alone. He again raced in the Toronto regatta in 1888, winning in 10:04. At Lachine in 1890 he won the singles in 9:42. He also rowed bow oar in the Toronto four of that year, which was stroked by Wright, his present partner.

In 1891 Ryan again rowed singles at Barrie, but was beaten by Henderson of the Lake Boat club of Chicago, in a close and exciting contest. His next race was at Toronto the same year, when he was beaten by Hedley of the Vesper Boat club of Philadelphia. It was claimed by Ryan's friends that he was sick and unfit to row, which fact was substantiated when he turned the tables on Hedley by winning from him in the national regatta at Saratoga.

Probably one of the best races this speedy sculler has ever rowed was in the national regatta at Detroit last year, when he walked away in magnificent style from a field of over a dozen of the fastest men in America, winning with ease in 10 minutes and 24½ seconds. Hartz twice won the American championship, he will undoubtedly give a good account of himself at Henley.

Joseph Wright commenced rowing in 1884, and has had varying success. His first appearance was at the national regatta held in Albany in 1886, when he was stroke in the Toronto club's junior four-oared crew, which won in 8 minutes and 30 seconds. The same crew as seniors won the championship of America at the national regatta at Jamestown, N. Y., in 9 minutes and 15 seconds, and duplicated this victory by winning at the Canadian regatta at Ottawa, rowing against the current in 9 minutes and 8 seconds.

For two or three years Wright rowed stroke for many winning crews. His first single scull race was rowed in 1890 at Lachine. In 1891 he won at the national regatta at Washington, defeating a large field in 10 minutes and 16 seconds. The intermediate singles in the Middle States regatta, held at Newark the year following, were also won by him. Probably one of his best races was his pair-oared victory last year at the Canadian regatta, defeating the heretofore unbeaten pair, Standish and Lyon of the Detroit club.

Both Ryan and Wright are of about the same age, being 33 years old. They are both employed as clerks, one in the Treasurer's office and the other in the postoffice at Toronto.

JACKSONVILLE CLUB'S CARNIVAL.

Circular Joe Vendig Owns the Southern Outfit and Is Confident.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Joe Vendig, when spoken to this afternoon regarding the offer for the Corbett-Jackson fight, the story of which was published in this morning's *Enquirer*, said: "The offer is made by the Athletic club of Jacksonville, an organization over which I have complete control. Dowden, Mason, and the others who managed, or rather mismanaged, the Corbett-Mitchell mill, have nothing whatever to do with this club.

"The other members of the new club are prominent business men of Jacksonville, and I do not care to mention their names, as they may have some delicacy in being spoken of as sponsors for a prize-fight. The purse is $25,000 and not $20,000, as has been stated.

"One thousand dollars will be advanced to each of the fighters for training expenses.

"It is our intention to give a gala week. That is, two other big fights besides this one. One will be for featherweights and the other for middleweights. The champions in these classes will meet the best men we can get for big purses. The fight will be held in a building bigger and better appointed than the one at the fair grounds.

"The offer is bonafide, and the only difficulty we expect to have is to assure Jackson that the color line cuts no figure in Jacksonville. If possible the fights will be brought off in December."

General Sporting Notes.

The Rochester Driving Park Association has opened a $5,000 purse for pacers eligible to the 2:11 class.

Van Zandt of the Staten Island club will probably be signed by New York to take Tiernan's place in right field.

Roger Connor has signed with St. Louis and will play first base for them today. Miller will go back to third base.

Pitcher Stratton of the Louisville club has been given notice of his release. There is a probability that he may be signed by the Phillies.

Kansas City has a playing Captain, manager, owner, and President of the club in the person of Second Baseman Manning, the ex-League player.

Jack McAuliffe and young Griffo have entered into an agreement for a match at catch weights, eight rounds, some time in July in Boston, for a purse or gate receipts.

TALES OF THE DERBY.

ENGLAND'S TURF CLASSIC IS TO BE RUN WEDNESDAY.

Ladas, the Favorite, Is Likely to Win and Fulfill Earl Rosebery's Ambition—The Race the One Hundred and Sixteenth Contest—Romance of the Great Race—How Men Have Died and Lovers Suffered Over Its Result—Hermit's Great Race in the Snow.

The one hundred and sixteenth English Derby will be run Wednesday afternoon on the Epsom Downs course, near London, Eng. The race is likely to be won by Lord Rosebery's colt Ladas, the favorite. If the son of Hampton, out of Illuminata, wins it will fulfill the English Premier's prophecy made twenty years ago that he would marry the richest heiress in England, be Prime Minister, and win the Derby. He did marry the heiress, is Prime Minister, and Ladas bids fair to win the Derby Wednesday. He has already won the Two Thousand Guineas and Newmarket Stakes this year.

LORD ROSEBERY'S ENGLISH DERBY FAVORITE, LADAS.

The Derby was inaugurated in 1780 and named after Earl Derby. Diomed won the first race and came to America to found a family of notable racehorses. The first races were at one mile, the present horseshoe course not being adopted until 1872. It's about one mile and one-half, or, to be exact, one mile four furlongs and twenty-nine yards long. The first half mile of the grass course is up and straight, the next third a mile level with a turn, and the remainder, including the famous Tattenham corner, down hill, straight, a turn, and straight, level again until near the finish, when it ascends. It is a disastrous track for heavily or oddly built horses, and almost certain to settle unsound ones.

Many of the Derby races have been notable. In 1884 St. Gatien and Harvester ran a dead heat for the stakes. So did Cadland and Colonel in 1828 and Cadland won the run-off. Eighteen forty-four was Running Bird's year, and in 1853 West Australia landed the 2,000 Guineas, Derby, and St. Leger, the triple event. Gladiateur turned the same trick in 1865 and Lord Lyon in 1866. In 1867 Hermit won his sensational race in a snowstorm. The Rake, Marksman, and Vauban were all against him. Vauban was the favorite, and the Duke of Beaufort's $700,000 on him, at 6 to 4 against 1, caused his death, it is said. The Derbies of Kettledrum (1861) 2:43; Ayrshire, 2:42 1-5; Merry Hampton, 2:40, are the fastest from the time standard, of which the English think so little. In 1881 Pierre Lorillard's Iroquois landed the English classic. That year, too, Iroquois won the St. Leger, but could only run second in the 2,000 Guineas, won by Peregrine.

Recent English Derby Winners.

The English Derby winners since 1871 have been:

Year.	Owners and horses.	Time.	Jockeys.
1871	Baron Rothschild's Favonius	2:50	Maidment
1872	Mr. Seville's Cremorne	2:45½	Maidment
1873	Mr. Merry's Doncaster	2:50	F. Webb
1874	Mr. Cartright's G. Frederick	2:48	Custance
1875	Prince Batthyany's Galopin	2:48	Morris
1876	Mr. A. Baltazzi's Kisber	2:44	Maidment
1877	Lord Falmouth's Silvio	2:49½	F. Archer
1878	Mr. Crawford's Sefton	2:56	Constable
1879	Mr. Acton's Sir Bevys	2:43	Wordsworth
1880	Duke Westminster's Bend Or	2:46	F. Archer
1881	Mr. Lorillard's Iroquois	2:50	F. Archer
1882	Duke Westminster's Shotover	2:45	3-5T. Cannon
1883	Sir F. Johnston's St. Blaise	2:48	3-5C. Wood
1884	Mr. J. Hammond's St. Gatien	2:46	1-5C. Wood
1885	Mr. Merry's Harvester	2:49	1-5F. Archer
1886	Lord Hasting's Melton	2:44	1-5F. Archer
1887	Duke Westminster's Ormonde	2:43	3-5F. Archer
1887	Mr. Houghton's Donovan	2:42	3-5J. Watts
1888	Duke of Portland's Ayrshire	2:44	2-5F. Barrett
1889	Duke of Portland's Donovan	2:44	2-5F. Barrett
1890	Sir J. Miller's Sainfoin	2:49	4-5J. Watts
1891	Sir F. Johnston's Common	2:56	4-5G. Barrett
1892	Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo	2:40	Allsopp
1893	H. McCalmont's Isinglass	2:33	T. Loates

Isinglass' 1893 Derby was the fastest on record.

St. Blaise's Derby and Its Romance.

There have been many sensational races in England, but the race that created the biggest hubbub of modern times in that country was the Derby of 1883. Lord Falmouth's colt, Silvio, with Fred Archer on his back, went to the post a tremendous favorite, as he had shown by winning the Two Thousand Guineas that he was the best 3-year-old out. In the field that opposed Galliard was Highland Chief, a colt trained by Fred Archer's brother, and St. Blaise, a colt entered by Sir Frederick Johnston, but in reality owned, it was said, by the Prince of Wales. At any rate the Prince of Wales' party bet so heavily on St. Blaise that the colt went to the post a strong second choice. The finish between Galliard and Highland Chief was terrific, and the latter seemed to have the best of his antagonist, but when very near the finish Woods, the jockey on St. Blaise, brought that colt up with a great rush and the three colts finished very close together. To the public it appeared that Highland Chief won, with St. Blaise second and Galliard third, but the judge placed St. Blaise first, Highland Chief second.

The placing of the horses created a great noise, and there were dark hints and open insinuations about the race for months afterwards. It was even charged that Archer deliberately "pulled" Galliard and let Highland Chief win, as that would have made his brother famous as a trainer. It was also thought that Highland Chief did win, but the judges gave the race to St. Blaise because he was the Prince's horse. St. Blaise never won a race afterward, but he has proved to be a great sire of race horses in this country, to which he was brought in 1885. He cost Charles Reed $100,000 and stands in Tennessee.

Running Rein's and Leander's Year.

One of the most sensational Derbys on record was run in 1844, when Running Rein, ridden by Mann, came in first, Orlando, with Flatman in the saddle, second, and Honiton, mounted by G. Edwards, third. An objection to the qualification of Running Rein was made prior to the day of the race by several people on the ground that he was not the bay colt by The Saddler, out of Mab by Duncan Grey (by which pedigree Running Rein was described when first named in the racing calendar), and that he was more than 3 years old. After the production of some affidavits and other evidence in support of Running Rein's qualifications the stewards allowed him to start, with an intimation that if he came in first the stakes would be withheld until the case should be more fully investigated. After the race Col. Peel (the owner of Orlando), who had not lodged any objection before starting, claimed the stakes and gave notice to the stakeholders not to pay the money to A. Wood, the owner of Running Rein. The stewards also directed them to withhold the stakes. An action was immediately commenced against the stakeholder by Col. Peel in the Court of Exchequer and by Mr. Wood in the Court of Common Pleas.

In the action brought by Col. Peel in the Court of Exchequer the defendants obtained an interpleader rule, and it was finally ordered by the court that the money should be paid into court, that Mr. Wood should be plaintiff in the action and Col. Peel defendant, and the issue directed to be tried was "whether a certain horse called Running Rein was a colt foaled in the year 1841 whose sire was The Saddler and dam Mab." Mr. Wood tried to prove the identity of Running Rein as he had been described in the calendar, but Col. Peel so conclusively proved through certain witnesses that the colt that ran in the Derby under the name of Running Rein was in reality a 4-year-old by Gladiator, out of Capsicum, that Mr. Wood was satisfied that he was deceived and begged to withdraw the case. A verdict was accordingly given for Col. Peel, and Orlando had the blue ribbon of the turf awarded to him. During the process of the trial the Judge ordered that the horse Running Rein be produced and shown to veterinary surgeons and others, to obtain an opinion of his age and to identify him as the same animal that ran in the Derby. Mr. Wood was also anxious to have the animal produced, but somebody without his knowledge or consent had spirited the horse away, and he could not be found. An objection was also made prior to the day of the same race to Leander, on the ground that he was a 4 instead of a 3-year-old, but he was allowed to start subject to a further investigation. Leander broke his leg in the race and was shot the same afternoon. His lower jaw was taken off before he was buried and shown to Mr. Field, who gave his opinion that it was the jaw of a 4-year-old horse. The remains of the horse were dug up and his head cut off and submitted to Mr. Bartlett Jr., a veterinary surgeon of Dorking, who pronounced it to be the head and upper jaw of a 4-year-old horse. An investigation subsequently took place before the Jockey club, when the members were satisfied that Leander was a 4-year-old when he ran in the Derby. They then passed a resolution by which Messrs. Lichtwald, the owners of the horse, were declared forever disqualified from entering and running any horse in their own name or the name of any person at any race where the rules and regulations of the Jockey club are recognized.

The year 1865 saw another sensational animal, and a horse of a century, no doubt, in Gladiateur, who was the second horse that won the triple event in the Two Thousand Guineas Derby at St. Leger. He was bred in France, being by Monarch out of Miss Gladiator, by Gladiator, and was ridden in all of the races by Harry Grimshaw, who, no doubt, was a good horseman, but at the same time he was very short sighted, which is a serious defect in a jockey. In some races a man would be stationed at a certain point where he would give Grimshaw instructions to go on. With all these disadvantages, however, Gladiateur only knew defeat once in his 3-year-old form, when he essayed to carry 138 pounds to victory in the Cambridgeshire, the first three horses carrying 86, 77, and 80 pounds respectively. Gladiateur was the property of Count F. de Lagrange, and trained by Tom Jennings at Newmarket. It is not generally known that Gladiateur was one of the unsoundest horses that ever won races. He suffered terribly from vanicular disease, which goes to prove what a wonder he really was. Breedmore, Brendalbrue, Liddington, and Kangaroo were all of them better favorites than he was for the Two Thousand Guineas, and the finish was a close one, Gladiateur winning by a neck, second Lord Stanford's wretchedly bad tempered Archimedes, who in after years drew a hansom cab in London. Mr. Merry's speedy roarer Liddington was only a neck behind Archimedes, with Mr. Merry's second string Tambest fourth, and Brendalbane fifth. The Derby was an easy affair for the Frenchman, who really had nothing of special merit to beat, Christmas Carol finishing second. Eltham, who was eventually run over hurdles, came in third. When Gladiateur won the Derby many people were of the opinion that he was a 4 instead of a 3-year-old, so finished and matured did he look, and previous to the race for the St. Leger Mr. Graham, the owner of Regalia, objected to Gladiateur on the score of age, and requested to have his teeth examined.

The usual certificate having been produced when the horse ran for the Derby the stewards refused now to entertain the objection unless Mr. Graham could state in writing his grounds for supposing that the horse was not of the right age. This he failed to do, and though the objection was repeated after the race the stewards still declined to interfere and ordered the stakes to be paid over to Count F. de Lagrange.

Hermit's Sensational Derby.

Hermit's Derby was full of interesting details. Until about three weeks before the decision of the race The Rake was thought to be a real good thing on account of his high 2-year-old form and the reports of his doings at Newmarket, his trainer, Joe Davison, being father to the statement that he was the best horse that ever set foot on Newmarket heath. One morning, however, he burst a blood-vessel on the heath, and as he was a very gross horse, requiring lots of work, his chance was utterly destroyed. Hermit also burst a blood-vessel about a fortnight before the race, but it affected him differently. Like most Newminster horses Hermit was a light-fleshed animal of rather a delicate constitution and the cessation from work which the ruptured blood-vessel necessitated was all in his favor. Starting at 1,000 to 15, Mr. Henry Chaplin's Hermit won by a neck from Mr. Merry's Marksman, with the Duke of Beaufort's Vauban third, ridden by John Daly, Grimshaw, and Fordham respectively. All sorts of wild stories were circulated about the training of Hermit after the race, which, by the way, was run in a snow-storm. Some imaginative people declared that Capt. Machell, who was managing Mr. Chaplin's steed, used to gallop Hermit by moonlight, and that before the race he had the horse's coat brushed the reverse way to which it grew to put the public off. The plain truth of the whole thing was that Capt. Machell had backed the horse some time previously to win him $300,000, and no sooner had the animal burst a blood-vessel than the news was telegraphed all over England, which sent him back in the betting. No man on Epsom Downs on that memorable Derby day considered himself more unlucky than the astute Captain till after the decision of the race. His only grievance was that he could not hedge his money. At all events it laid the foundation to other large winnings on the turf, which some time ago enabled Mr. Chaplin's mentor to repurchase his family property in the North of England. There is also a social side to Hermit's victory. The tale has been often told about the Marquis of Hastings marrying Lady Florence Paget, who at the time was engaged to be married to Mr. Chaplin. It has been said that Mr. Chaplin wanted to get even with the Marquis on that score, and no doubt would have liked to do so. At any rate, whether designedly or not, Hermit's victory was the means of crushing the plunging Marquis.

There are four English Derby winners in America and Canada, Iroquois, St. Blaise, George Frederick, and Ormonde. The United States has of late years drawn on the English turf for its Derby winners with indifferent success. Wenlock, Ossory, Kingcraft, and Blue Gown died on the voyage to this country, and Prince Charlie died in Kentucky three years after he was imported.

Proposed New Great Stallion Stake.

There is so much talk about the respective merits of the leading thoroughbred sires of this country that it is likely that a new great stallion stakes will result from the mastering talk of the different breeders. Such a contest would be a desirable addition to racing and should be immensely popular with racing men and the public. Should such a stake race be arranged it is the fervent wish of turfmen that the conditions be made by some person who will not befog everybody by ambiguous clauses and forfeit-breeding technicalities. All that is required is that any thoroughbred sire may be entered by his owner on the payment of $500, which will entitle his produce to be eligible for the race, should the owners or purchasers comply with the rules of the Jockey club. There should be no forfeits of any description, but on the payment of $100 the night before the race any colt or filly eligible could start; the association over whose track the race is run to add a sum equal to the total of the breeders' subscriptions; the breeder of the winner to receive 12 per cent, of the second 8 per cent, and of the third 5 per cent of the stakes. The distance should be seven-eighths of a mile, and the race should be run late in the fall. Such a race could hardly fail to give satisfaction to everybody concerned.—*New York Tribune.*

DARK ONE IN DERBY.

CHRIS SMITH'S PRINCE CARL SHOWS FORM ENOUGH TO WIN.

Trainer Marion Thinks He Has a Chance and Will Get Doggett to Ride Him in the Race—The Colt to Be Tried Out Tomorrow—Yo Tambien Is Sound and as Good as Ever—Maid Marian Still Has a Quitting Streak in Her—Kendall Stable Fortunes May Be Revived.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 2.—[Special Correspondence.]—While the friends of Chris Smith are looking to Yo Tambien and Maid Marian to revive the little plunger's wrecked fortune, they are forgetting an important factor in the Kendall Stable.

The light may dawn on Smith from a most unexpected quarter. When last season closed it was thought that the Kendall Stable was done. Yo Tambien was priced to G. V. Hankins and narrowly escaped passing into his hands. Ohio Belle and Dolly McCone were sold, and it was thought that there was nothing else of much account in the stable except the two mares. The stable is still intact, and, as it is rapidly rounding into shape, there is no telling what might yet be in store for it.

Those who went to the Hawthorne races last fall will remember that the stable started a good-looking brown colt by Springbok. If they can recall his racing they will remember that he used to lay out of it to the stretch and then come like a wild horse. In one of his races last fall the colt showed a great burst of speed up the stretch. It looked as though such a colt would train on as a 3-year-old and so he has. It may be a bold statement to make, but it looks as if the American Derby goes to a Westerner. Chris Smith's Springbok colt, Prince Carl, will be the winner. Would it not be the very irony of fate if this colt, despised and overlooked as he has been up to the present time, should be Chris Smith's actual savior?

Prince Carl a Game Colt.

In my opinion Prince Carl is the gamest colt in training today. Thursday he started in a race against aged horses at a mile and a sixteenth. He had Ethel Gray and Guido to beat, and had no advantage in weight on the scale. Guido is nearly as good as he ever was, and on a fast track can run a mile in 1:41. Ethel Gray is good, and while she does not like the route any too well it takes a pretty good horse to beat her. When the flag fell Ethel rushed to the front and set a heart-breaking pace around the turn and to the quarter. Mosby, who is a good hand rider, was on Prince Carl and he was at work before a sixteenth had been run. Back out of the ruck fell the Prince and each jump to the quarter found him losing ground, with Mosby working like a demon to keep him up in his place. Starting up the backstretch the Prince began to lung to his field, and nearing the half it began to come back to him. Around the turn it seemed anchored. Up he went to it and started through. In a dozen strides it would have been no race. Mosby started strong next to the rail, and West Park and Ethel Gray closing in shut him off. The Prince was knocked to his knees and Mosby just kept him from falling. Back he was taken and set to going on the outside. Five lengths of daylight separated him from the leaders and only three furlongs of space left. It looked like a hopeless case, but not for a colt like Prince Carl. Disappointments in a race count for naught with him. If he fails to find an opening to get through he hunts for another. If cut off there he still keeps on looking. In a word, this son of Springbok is only beaten when the wire is crossed. Thus Thursday. To the outside went Prince Carl, and at each jump the daylight between him and Ethel Gray lessened. He swung wide into the stretch, stood a drive to the eighth pole, had everything in the race tiptoeing and beaten, came on and won in a gallop. If this is not Derby timber none has ever been seen. He has not yet been tried under stake weights, but can handle them without doubt or question. The prediction is made here that if Prince Carl goes to the post he will, in the first flight all the way and be fighting out with the winner at the wire.

Can Rate Along in the Bunch.

He is a superb rater and will go any route asked of him. I had a long talk about the colt on the lawn in front of the grand stand last week with Trainer Marion.

"I am going to give this fellow a special preparation for the race and try and secure Sam Doggett to ride him. I want a strong boy that can go and ride him and make him do what he can, as he will loaf along and fall out of a race if you will let him. I did not think the colt any account until last fall at Hawthorne. He had been sick all year and was just rounding to when the season closed. He showed me then that he was a grand colt. This wanted to sell him, and I advised him to let Ohio Belle go because I thought this colt worth three of her. He thought I was crazy at the time, but right now he is awful sweet on Prince Carl. The colt wintered splendidly, and at Memphis I realized what a gem I had. I put Goodale on his back one morning and told him to work a mile with the colt and he never let him be beat the Maid at a mile and told Goodale by no means to let him do it, as I could not afford to beat her. Well, the colt had to be choked to death to finish behind her. He can beat the Maid at a mile today and is shoes to plates a better colt than Boundless was at this time last year.

Mr. Marion said that he would like to try the colt out at his weight a mile and an eighth and a special race has been arranged for Tuesday at a mile and a furlong, five pounds below the scale, so as to avoid penalties for winning with weight up. The owner of Wekota has agreed to start and Prince Carl will be thoroughly tried out. How popular a Prince Carl Derby victory would be. Through a career of ups and downs that would put Don Cæsar de Bazan to shame, the name of Chris Smith and that of his stable has remained untarnished. It is not the Keenes, the Dwyers, and Lorillards who are true turf reformers. True they make more noise than anybody, but do not entirely live up to the principles they avow. If more owners were like Chris Smith fraud would be hard to accomplish, because in each race there would be at least one or two good horses "trying."

Yo Tambien Herself Again.

Yo Tambien is rapidly rounding to into form, and her race Thursday was as good a one as she ever ran in her life. She had 120 pounds up, handled it like the Queen she is, and in a desperate struggle was beaten a nose by Ray S., Overton outriding J. Mooney ten pounds from the head of the stretch. I have never seen a better struggle, and the 6,000 people fairly went wild over it. The field was by all odds the best that has gone to the post in the West this season. It included Ray S., Linda, Yo Tambien, Service, Wildwood, and others. When it is said that at the head of the stretch there was not three lengths between the first and last horse and that every horse in the race had a chance at that point an idea of the struggle can be gained. A furlong out Ray S. and Yo Tambien drew out, and from there to the wire not a foot separated their muzzles at any point. Ray S. won by the difference in the peck of the stride. I looked over Yo Tambien carefully as she came back to the stand. There was not a semblance of lameness, and it now looks as though she would campaign the season through. It was a gruelling test, out of which the great mare came sound.

Maid Marian, with a year on her back, cannot stay any better than she could last year. Chris Smith lost $1,900 on her Wednesday when she failed at a mile and a sixteenth.

One rather doubts the much-vaunted superiority of the Eastern horses after Chiswell's performance at Brighton Beach Thursday. This horse has had a strange history. He was bought for a feed bill at Madison three months ago, and has won ten races since. He is by the Jacobite.

The first of the 2-year-old stakes will be run the coming week. The class is not high. John Huffman seems to have the best of them in Leonard B., a grand looking son of Linden. The Chester Oak Stable came near being landed the first week. It has a habit of running its horses short of work, and after Trenton was beaten Thursday they were rounded up in great shape. They made a plausible explanation, but were in peril for a moment.

ST. LOUIS SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS.

Leonard B. Goes to S. W. Hubbard for $2,200—Other Prices Low.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 3.—[Special.]—The sale of yearlings and thoroughbreds by the Missouri Breeders' Association at the fair grounds yesterday was well attended and fair prices were realized. The youngsters were from the farms of J. D. Patton, J. B. Lucas, and Wilson Hunt, and several aged horses and 2-year-olds in training, few of which were of any quality, were put up and sold for anything they would bring. The principal sales were as follows:

YEARLINGS.

Ch. c., by Donald A.—Bonnie Lassie; George Bennett, $800.

B. f., by Donald A.—Little Un; Stickney Bros., $425.

Ch. f., by Abingdon—Clemmie G.; George Bennett, $400.

Ch. c., by Donald A.—Cousin Kate; George Bennett, $500.

Ch. c., by Porter Ashe—Nattie Hamilton; George Bennett, $800.

B. f., by Buckmaster—Hattie Briggs; Jack White, $700.

B. c., by Buckmaster—Fast Day; Jack White, $550.

B. f., by Hermance—Miss Pulsifer, $400.

Br. f., by Billy Gilmore—Wildfire II.; W. Wheeler, $525.

Twenty-three other yearlings by Billy Gilmore, John Barleycorn, Col. Clark, Bondholder, Bootblack, and Aristides for prices ranging from $50 to $300, the average price being about $100.

Of the horses in training the principal sales were:

Leonard B., 2, by Lindew—Logan; S. W. Hubbard, $2,200.

Two O'clock, 3, by Troubadour—Matinee; George Herring, $700.

Le Article, by Leonatus—Hennepin; S. W. Hubbard, $600.

Forsans, 2, by Hindoo—Kissingen; S. W. Hubbard, $725.

Ch. c., 2, by Okema—Falcon; W. Smith, $400.

Mary Sue, by Heretog—Signet; M. H. Mahan, $350.

WINNERS AT HAWTHORNE TRACK.

Ed Corrigan, as Usual, Has a Big Lead Over the Others in Cash Won.

Up to date Ed Corrigan has a big lead among the winning owners at Hawthorne. Those who have won $2,000 or more are:

Owner.	Amount.	Owner.	Amount.
Batchelder, J. A.	$ 2,000	Mat & Hall	$ 3,150
Corrigan, Ed	18,700	Morris & Co., G. B.	5,295
Cushing, E.	4,150	Magrave, W. P.	4,865
Coulter, T. W.	2,175	Ruddy Bros.	2,975
Dunne, P.	9,700	Schriober & Dunne	5,360
Keen, L.	7,170		

Among the jockeys C. Weber and Leigh have the best of it as to winning mounts, Weber having thirty-eight firsts, twenty-four seconds, and nineteen thirds. Leigh has thirty-seven firsts, twelve seconds, and fourteen th

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

(The alterations in corner building do not affect our premises. Every dept. in its usual place and more anxious than ever before to please you.)

The Six Monday Windows

Contain SIX SPECIAL BARGAINS that can be had for one day only—*each* bargain of sufficient importance to warrant a visit to our store today.

"Annual June Clearing Sale."

Every one of our 80 departments contribute some lots of merchandise that *are very much under value*. We would suggest a careful inspection, feeling confident that all your wants in Dry Goods can be obtained here at A VERY GREAT SAVING.

A Sensation in Laces.

A fortunate purchase for us—and for you. A manufacturer's entire stock of over 12,000 yards Butter Color, Net Top, Point d' Venise Laces, in widths varying from 7 to 18 inches—permitting us to offer:

75c quality Laces at **25c.** $1.50 quality Laces at **59c.**
$1.00 quality Laces at **35c.** $1.75 quality Laces at **75c.**
$1.25 quality Laces at **47c.** $2.50 quality Laces at **98c.**

Silks.

In addition to our acknowledged superior assortment of Silks of the finer grades (many of them at greatly reduced prices) we offer:

FANCY FIGURED TAFFETAS AND ARMURES at **68c, 78c, 88c,** and **98c** (former prices $1.00 to $1.75).

CABLE CORD SATIN DU CHINE, Black and Colored Grounds, **60c** yd (value $1.50)

BLACK MOIRE FRANCAISE, BLACK FIGURED INDIAS, **85c** yd. (value $1.25.)

STRIPED KAI-KI AND HABUTAI SILKS, **39c** yd. (the 50c quality), **46c** yd. (the 75c quality).

PRINTED CHINA AND JAPANESE SILKS, the 65c quality now **39c,** the $1.00 quality now **59c.**

Silk Waists.

All of our own make. We are confident our values are the very best

AT **$1.95** — We do not seem able to supply the demand for this popular Waist. We have ready this morning over 400 Black and White Stripe and Polka Dots, Blue and White Stripe and Spots, Plain Blue, Brown and Cardinal. These Waists are worth $4.00.

We direct special attention to a line of Plain Black Japanese Silk Waists of a superior quality that we place on sale this morning at **$2.45.**

Wash Waists.

See our line of Laundered Percale Waists at **$1.00**
See our line of Zephyr Gingham Waists at **$1.50**

White Waists.

Victoria and India Linen Waists, embroidery collar, very full draped sleeves, tucked back and front, at **85c**

Our India Linen Waists, with Bertha embroidery collar, embroidered cuff, stylishly made, at **$1.50,** is a *wonderful bargain.*

Parasols and Umbrellas.

A lot of over 2,000 at about HALF PRICE.

White Silk Coaching Parasols, Black Silk Coaching Parasols, Colored Changeable Coaching Parasols, Colored Fancy Figured Coaching Parasols, Colored Fancy Striped Coaching Parasols, Colored Fancy Moire Coaching Parasols, Navy Blue Silk Umbrellas, Black Silk Umbrellas, Both in Natural Wood and Horn Handles — CHOICE AT **$1.50**

Extraordinary Bargain in Cloaks.

Third Floor.

500 Ladies' Outer Garments, consisting of Jackets, Ulsters, Wraps, and Boleros, former prices $5.00 to $15.00—choice today at **$1.50**

Linens.

Main Floor.

Bleached Napkins, ⅝ size, at ..... **$1.85** per dozen
2x2½ Bleached Table Cloths at ..... **$1.85** each
22x42 Huck Towels at **20c**

Remnants

Of Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens—and half-dozen lots of Napkins, slightly soiled—at HALF PRICE.

Lace Curtains.

(4th Floor.)

One to four pair lots.

In Nottingham, In Irish Point, In Tambour Muslin, In Swiss Tambour, In Brussels, In Louis XIV. — Prices reduced ½ To close out patterns.

500 yds. 36-inch Muslins at 12½c; reduced from 25c.
500 Remnants Muslin, Nets, etc., at ⅓ price.

Furniture Covering and Drapery Goods.

Lengths of ½ to 6 yards, suitable for Curtains, Coverings, Sofa Pillows, etc.—

In Cotton Tapestries, In Wool Tapestries, In Silk Tapestries, In Brocatelles, In Silk Damask, In Art Silks, In Drapery Silks, In Cretonnes.

Prices reduced one-third to one-half.

Fringes.

One to ten yards lengths at ⅓ price.
200 doz. Fancy Tassels, 10c per doz.; value up to $1.00.

Furniture and Beds.

On Sample Brass Beds, On Sample Iron Beds, On Odd Gilt Pieces, On Odd Mahogany Pieces, On Odd Overstuffed Pieces, — We offer a special discount of **25%** From regular marked prices.

$15.00 Iron Beds, single size only, now $9.75
$18.50 Iron Beds, full size only, now $10.00
$37.50 Brass Beds, all sizes, now $25.00
$50.00 Brass Beds, all sizes, Canopy, now $33.00
Full size Toilet Quilts, $1.00 quality 75c
Extra size Toilet Quilts, $1.50 quality $1.00
11-4 Marseilles Quilts, $2.50 quality $1.75

THE FAIR

Crockery, Glassware, and Lamp Departments.

SPECIAL DRIVES THIS WEEK

You must not miss the chances we have specially prepared.

A half-price purchase. 200 Banquet Lamps, worth $8.00, for

$3.98

Each.

Cut shows it. You will not be disappointed in finding this an extraordinary article. Full size, solid, open work design, gold finish, large central dratt burner, Cupid center finished in matt silver, Complete with silk and lace shade in any color desired.

Chamber Sets—*EXTRA VALUES AT FOLLOWING PRICES:*

$3.50, $4.98, $6.00, $6.50, $6.98, $7.48, $8.50,

These include a great variety in shapes and decorations.

Fancy China.

Look through this Dept., filled with attractive wares.

Berry Sets—Carlsbad China—7 pieces—neat decorations—worth $1.35 ..... **98c**

Berry Saucers and Sauce Plates—Various sizes—many decorations—all real china and of higher value **5c, 10c, 15c**

Fruit Plates—Another lot fine China—Rococo Edge—Tinted—Cupid Centers—worth 30c **15c**

Berry Bowls—Real China—several patterns — attractive decorations—worth $1.25 ..... **75c**

China Cuspidors—New shape—Tinted—neat decorations—Gold lines—real China **38c**

Dinner Sets.

An array larger and superior to any in Chicago.

Two Specially Interesting Values!

$6.98 Semi-Porcelain, 100 pieces, Underglaze Decorations of Floral Sprays.

$15.00 Very fine Stone Porcelain, Gold Trim'd, Delicate Floral Decorations in Natural Colors.

5 Special Stock Patterns Of Dinner Ware in China and Semi-Porcelain at **10 Per Cent Discount.**

MANY MORE INTERESTING VALUES.

Alaska Fur Co

FURRIERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' TAILORS

159 STATE STREET

SOLE AGENTS "LA REINE" Kid Gloves

We Place on Sale Today at

⅓ OFF

Our Regular Prices, All Model Ladies'

Tailor-Made Suits and Coats

Made up by MR. MATTHEWS for this Spring and Summer season. This is an unusual opportunity to procure a high-class Tailored Garment at a very low price.

We also inaugurate TODAY a

Clearing Sale of Millinery,

And offer all Made-up Hats, Toques, and Bonnets (designs by MISS H. COHEN and Imported Patterns), at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Also our ANNUAL CLEARING SALE of

"LA REINE" KID GLOVES.

Burley & Co.'s Special Offer.

$4.00 Per Dozen.

To introduce our Cutlery Department we offer 500 doz. fine Celluloid Ivory Knives, Medium Dinner Size, at **$4.00 per doz. (regular price $7.00).** Handles will not crack, break, or become loose in hot water, and will outwear and retain their color much longer than Ivory. Best knife for daily use ever made.

Burley & Co.,

145-147 State St., Chicago.

CHINA, GLASS, TOILET WARES, LAMPS.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

This Week

Bargains in Carpets.

All of this season's **Patterns** *not to be made again*

Much below regular value.

A decided opportunity to obtain desirable and

Good Qualities at Low Prices.

"After the Manner of Men,"

Bound to be the sensation of the season,

READY IN JUNE.

"MRS. HARRY ST. JOHN,"

IN ITS 100,000,

NOW READY.

"VIOLET, THE AMERICAN SAPPHO,"

IN ITS 5TH EDITION,

NOW READY.

Everybody Is Reading Robert Appleton's Novels.

ORDER AT ONCE OF YOUR BOOKSELLER.

FRANKLIN PUB. CO., BOSTON. MASS.

"Any Old Shoe"

won't pinch your foot if it's sufficiently too big—but you might as well wear a meal bag.

Selz Royal Blue $4.00 Shoe

(Manufactured by Selz, Schwab & Co.,)

has a way of fitting the foot's curves and keeping its shape. You can wear a Royal Blue that's *your size.* It's a handsome shoe, and how it does last!

STREETER SELLS IT.

134 State St., 68-70 Madison St.

BIDS WANTED.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, SALT LAKE CITY, May 23, 1894.—Proposals for furnishing school supplies will be received by the Board of Education until 12 m., Wednesday, June 27th, 1894. All bids are to be made for furnishing and delivering at the office of the Board not later than August 20th, 1894. Bids are desired on each article separately in the quantity required as well as on the entire bill, and must in each case be accompanied by samples marked by their price and the name of the bidder. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids: 600 gross school pens; 50 gross penholders; 100 M 9½-inch best German slate pencils; 40 M lead pencils; 100 gross crayon, assorted colors, high quality; 1,000 gross enameled school crayon; 100 dozen rubber erasers; 6 M. prismatic rubber erasers; 1,500 school slates (single), 6x9 inches, cloth bound; 18 dozen rubber tipped blackboard pointers; 100 boxes of Bradley's word builders (long, narrow form); 50 boxes of educational top money; 36 Gem pencil sharpeners; 500 dozen sand paper discs for Gem sharpeners; 5 gallons school mucilage (in quart bottles); 16 dozen 3-ounce empty mucilage bottles, with caps and brushes; 1 dozen 2-inch mounted globes, without meridian circles; 1,825 dozen Bradley's weaving mats and fringes as follows: 900 dozen (1099) 4½x4½; 200 dozen (1062) 5x7; 75 dozen (1061) 5x7; 75 dozen (1060) 5x7; 75 dozen (1063) 5x7; 128 packages of Bradley's parquetting paper as follows: 16 packages of each form, except half squares 6b; 80 pkgs water colors, with two brushes for each box; 100 M sheets (in tabs of 100) examination paper, printed heading; 200 M sheets drawing paper; 400 M sheets quincy writing paper; 20 M lead pencil tablets (50 pages each); 15 M ink tablets (50 pages each); 10 M sheets of ruled music paper; 11 reams parchment drawing paper cut in various sizes for map drawing and color work. Specimens of the last seven named articles or any desired explanation may be obtained at the office of the Board of Education. J. B. MORFORD,

Clerk Board of Education.

FURNITURE

Largest stock of HONEST MADE, Highly Polished, Fine and Medium Furniture in Chicago. Luxurious Upholstery. Best Quality Curled Hair Mattresses, etc. Get prices everywhere, then call on us, and be convinced that our prices are lowest on FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

H. E. SCHOLLE & CO.,

222 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

Miss Maria Parloa

Strongly Recommends the use of

Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef

and she has written a neat COOK BOOK,

which will be sent free on application to Dauchy & Co., 27 Park-place, New York.

MUSIC FOR THE MILLION.

Now is the time to secure fine, high-class sheet music of the best American and foreign publishers—usual price 40c to $1.50 each—

At Only 5c and 10c Per Copy

—AT THE—

GREAT CLEARING SALE

now going on. New selections added to the stock daily. "Peters" and "Litolff" editions at ONE-THIRD usual prices.

S. BRAINARD'S SONS CO., 145 & 147 WABASH-AV.

Office of the Columbian Museum of Chicago.

Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill., May 21st, 1894.

Public notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the corporate members of said corporation will be held at the office of R. R. Ayer, No. 918 Old Colony Building, southeast corner of Van Buren and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill., on the 20th day of June, 1894, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering the question of changing the name of this corporation so that the same shall be Field Columbian Museum.

H. N. HIGINBOTHAM, NORMAN WILLIAMS, OWEN F. ALDIS, C. H. McCORMICK, W. J. CHALMERS, ED. E. AYER, GEO. E. ADAMS, M. A. RYERSON, WATSON F. BLAIR, N. K. FAIRBANK, EDWIN WALKER, H. W. JACKSON, GEO. MANIERRE, ARTHUR E. JONES, Trustees.

Cottage Lots.

LITTLEJOHN'S and COUSIN'S ISLANDS, CASCO BAY,

Seven miles from Portland, Maine. Beautiful surroundings; easy of access; fishing, boating, restful. You can own a seashore resort for very little money, without the disagreeable features of many public resorts; 20 minutes from Portland. For further particulars write to NOWELL & RANCHELDER, 441 Exchange Building, Boston.

AUCTION SALE.

CHOICE ART GOODS.

Consisting of Statuary, Paintings, Vases, etc. For sale at your own prices. Sales daily 2 p. m. Private sales during the morning.

C. A. FLETCHER & CO., Auctioneers, 507 Wabash-av., next to Lyon & Healy's.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

IN June, 1893, our sales' record on Ladies' Shirt Waists was the greatest in the history of this house—*so far the year the increase over corresponding months in '93 has been a handsome one.* We shall try to surpass, *this month,* the great record of June, '93, and announce an *early* SPECIAL SALE of *just such waists as are now most desirable and sought for.*

We offer—*In Ladies' Neckwear Dept.*—1st Floor—Main Building:

Madras and Percale Shirt Waists—hemstitched and ruffled bosoms—
Reduced from $2.00 to close at $1.39
Reduced from $2.25 to close at 1.75
Reduced from $2.50 to close at 1.89
Reduced from $3.00 to close at 2.39

Chemisettes—in fancy stripes and colors—
Reduced from 75c to close at 50c

Windsor Ties—for ladies and children—
Reduced from 50c to close at 25c
Reduced from 85c to close at 50c

We offer in Branch Dept., Basement Salesroom:

Madras and Percale Shirt Waists—*$2.25 reduced to* 1.75
$1.50 reduced to ..... $1.00 *95c reduced to* 79c
Windsor Ties—*reduced from 50c and 25c to* ..... 25c and 15c

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

A Special in Kid Gloves.

LADIES' 4 large pearl button Glace, LADIES' 8 button Suede Mousquetaire, **$1.15 pr.**

Have never been sold for less than $1.75.

This may be considered a "Derby Day" glove opportunity, as some of the colors are suitable for that great event—they are the pearls, black embroidered; fawn, black embroidered, and the beaver in both black and white embroidery.

This sale occurs in Main Dept., ANNEX

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

For the Semi-Annual Closing Sale of

Fine Trimmed Millinery

Which begins this morning, we have marked all Hats and Bonnets (including, of course, the many imported pieces) to close at

About Half Price—*We offer*

$35 Paris and London Pattern Hats at $20
30 Paris and London Pattern Hats at 18
25 Paris and London Pattern Hats at 15
15 Paris and London Pattern Hats at 7.50
10 Paris and London Pattern Hats at 5

$15 Imported Styles, Bonnets, **$7.50**
10 Imported Styles, Bonnets, **5.00**

Many of the most beautiful effects shown early in the season have been reproduced in our work-rooms and are **now offered at Half Former Prices.**

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Muslin Underwear.

We believe that no other house in America gives as much attention to Muslin Underwear as we do. We are *convinced of our supremacy in Chicago* for the reasons that we are

"*First* to display new and original shapes—
"The qualities of our Muslins are *superior,* our stock is largest, and
"Our prices are *very much the lowest*—DECIDEDLY LOWEST.

Following are "specials" for this week:

Ladies' Gowns—tucked and embroidered yoke, V shaped neck, **95c.**
Ladies' Cambric Corset Cover—round neck, embroidered edge, **75c.**
Ladies' Cambric Skirts—tucked and embroidered ruffle, **$1.50.**
Children's embroidered Mull Caps, **25c.**

In Basement Salesroom:

Ladies' Gowns—tucked and embroidered yoke, cambric ruffle, **60c.**
Ladies' Tucked Drawers, **35c;** Children's Drawers, **10c.**
Ladies' Gingham Aprons, **25c.**

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Laces

—Odd Lengths and Broken Lines.

To quickly dispose of the odd lengths and broken lines of laces accumulated in our Main Lace Dept. during the last three months, we have collected them in the Branch Dept., Basement Salesroom, and have marked them at prices which will quickest accomplish the result, namely:

At 18c, 28c, 38c, 48c yd.

These various prices *are enormous reductions,* and include the odd or short lengths of nearly all widths and qualities of fresh, new laces in black, white, cream, butter color, etc., **some of which are regularly sold as high as $1.25 yard.**

Insertions—in black and butter color—as low as ..... 8c yd.
Black Bourdon Cape Laces—worth 60c ..... 33c yd.
Black Bourdon Dress Trimmings—worth 45c ..... 28c yd.

Embroideries.

Beginning this morning we offer in a Clearing Sale in Main Embroidery Dept., 1st floor, Main Building, the following seasonable new goods

At ⅓ and ½ former prices:

Warm Weather Swiss Embroideries, Nainsooks, Butter Colored Batiste Embroideries, Colored Swiss and Nainsook Edgings, Batiste Robes, Irish Point Embroideries, Pillow Shams, Lace Toilet Sets, etc.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Silks

—In Branch Dept., BASEMENT SALESROOM.

24-inch Printed Indias, Glace, Surahs, Colored Bengalines, and Wash Silks—*worth from 75c to $1.00 yd* ..... 37½c yd.
Fancy Figured Crystal Bengalines—*a limited quantity of $2.50 quality to quickly close at* ..... 50c yd.
2,000 yds. of 24-inch Glace Surahs—*$1.25 quality* ..... 75c yd.
1,000 yds. Cable Cord Satin du Chine—*$1.75 quality* ..... 62½c yd.